

1895.

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIII.—NUMBER 3.
WHOLE NUMBER 1674.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1895.

SINGLE COPIER, FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.



MAGNOLIA METAL

IN USE BY

EIGHT LEADING GOVERNMENTS.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y., August 10, 1895.

To whom it may concern: I would respectfully state that I have used Magnolia Metal with satisfaction for bearings where other metals have given a great deal of trouble. I have employed the metal in crank-pin boxes on the experimental engine at Sibley College and in the bearings of water wheels which were under considerable pressure.

We have made some tests to determine accurately the friction reducing qualities and durability of this metal. On account of an accident to our machine these tests are not all completed, and a full report cannot be given at the present time.

Sufficient has been done, however, to indicate the superior quality in every respect. I may say that I fully believe the metal has most excellent quality in every respect for the purposes and uses claimed.

I am, sir, truly yours,
R. C. CARPENTER,
Professor of Experimental Engineering, Sibley College, Cornell University,
Member Society Mechanical Engineers, etc., etc., etc.

MAGNOLIA METAL CO.,
OWNERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

74 Cortlandt Street,
London Office, 75 Queen Victoria Street.

NEW YORK.
Chicago Office, Trader's Building.

ED
CAP
AP
utfitters,
RS.
ORMS.
years.

**THE
WM. CRAMP & SONS:
SHIP & ENGINE BUILDING
COMPANY:
PHILADELPHIA**

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,

Cor. Thames and Greenwich Sts., New York,

Make a Specialty of

**THE APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRICITY TO
NAVAL, MILITARY AND NAUTICAL PURPOSES.**

Correspondence Invited.

Cable Address, "MICROPHONE."



DRIGGS ORDNANCE COMPANY,
700 14th STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Automatic and Hand Working

RAPID FIRE GUNS

Of All Calibres for NAVAL AND FIELD SERVICE.

Recoil and Non-Recoil Mounts. Mountings for All Services. Light Guns for Yachts.

AMMUNITION OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

ACCLES IMPROVED GATLING GUNS.

Guns Supplied and Equipped for Army, Navy and Militia.



THE FAMILIAR TRADE MARK



TRADE MARK

stands for the Highest Excellence of Ammunition for Rifle, Shotgun and Revolver.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,
NEW YORK OFFICES: 313-315 Broadway.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN. SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:
517-519 Market Street.

Bertram's Oil Polish. The Marine Polish of the World.

FOR SALE BY SHIP CHANDLERS AND ENGINEERS SUPPLIES STORES.
For Brass and all Metal Surfaces it is unequalled. It is cheaper, requires less work and retains its brilliancy longer than any metal polish made. Acknowledged the standard of excellence by the U. S. Government in the marine department.

BERTRAM OIL POLISH CO., 220 State St., BOSTON, MASS.



Volts 1.25; Amps. 2.00.

Mails under a 2c. stamp.

PRICE, \$1.15 EACH.

Firing, Testing, Signaling, Illuminating, Sparking and Faradic Coils.
Suitable for any purpose whatever for which a battery can be used.
CAPO-FARAD BATTERY & APPLIANCE WORKS, 27 THAMES ST., NEW YORK.

HOTCHKISS ORDNANCE COMPANY,
702 17th Street N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Naval Guns; Coast Defence Guns; Field Guns; Mountain Guns;

NATIONAL GUARD GUNS; NAVAL MILITIA GUNS; HOWELL AUTOMOBILE TORPEDOES.

ADVICE AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR EQUIPMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS, LAND FORCES AND FORTIFICATIONS.

Why, soldiers, why
Should we be melancholy, boys?
Why, soldiers, why?
Whose business 'tis to die!
What! sighing? fie!
Don't fear! drink on! be jolly, boys!
'Tis he, you or I!
Cold, hot, wet or dry,
We're always bound to follow, boys,
And scorn to fly!

BUT HE WAS A BAD SOLDIER. (From "Blackwood's Magazine.")

There was one man in Gen. Harrison's regiment notorious for his bad character; no amount of imprisonment seemed to have any influence over him; he was as well known in the orderly room as the Sergeant Major, and his courts martial took an hour to read on parade. At last he was sentenced to be flogged and dismissed from the service with ignominy, and the sentence was duly carried out. All through the horrid ceremony the prisoner had not uttered a word of fear, of bitterness, or complaint.

As he was drummed out of the barrack gate in the ignominious fashion of those days an officer said to him, "If while in the service you had behaved half as well as you have done while undergoing your punishment you would have made a good soldier," to which the man respectfully answered, "I would, sir, if you had been my Captain." "And," added the General to his audience, "surely there must have been some want of system and of care in carrying out the mental training in that man's company."

Gen. Boynton asserts that the battle of Chickamauga stands to-day as the most stubbornly contested battle of the war. He claims that the percentage of its casualty lists are found to exceed those of Napoleon's most noted battles, as well as those of all the later fields of modern Europe. He goes on to show that the 3d Westphalian Regiment became famous throughout the German Army as the regiment which suffered the heaviest

loss during the Franco-Prussian war. It went into battle 3,000 strong, and its loss was 49 per cent. There was nothing in the campaign of which this regiment formed a part which exceeded these figures, yet in the American Civil War there were more than 60 regiments whose loss exceeded this. Seventeen of them lost above 60 per cent, and quite a number ranged from 70 to 80. There were more than a score of regiments on each side at Chickamauga whose loss exceeded that of the Westphalia regiment. The loss in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, of worldwide celebrity, was only 36 per cent. Rosecrans' loss at Chattanooga was 16,000. Bragg's losses were 17,800. The total loss for each army was more than 25 per cent. of the entire force of each, and it averaged about 33 per cent. on each side for the troops actually engaged.

A lady living at Warm Springs, Va., furnishes a very pleasing anecdote of Gen. Robert E. Lee, which will find ready belief North and South. Shortly after the war a Northern General and his daughters were quartered at this summer resort and naturally, as the tide of sectional bitterness, increased by overwhelming failure, had not begun to ebb, the Northern family were not only having a very dull time, but were being made to feel as if they were shunned like the plague-stricken. When this fact was mentioned accidentally to Gen. Lee, "the Great Captain" at once exclaimed: "I am very glad to learn of this. I shall see to it instantly that they find this place more pleasant." He called, not once, but often, on the Northern General and his daughters and sought opportunity to bestow upon them lavish attentions, with all that open grace and peculiar charm which were his by nature. Of course, as he set the fashion, the young ladies became very popular at the hotel, and the two Generals, from courteous acquaintances, grew into cordial friends.—H. A. in the Illustrated American.

In a letter to the New York "Sun" "An Officer of the Army of the Tennessee" tells how Sheridan obtained his commission as Colonel of the 2d Michigan Cav.,

which started him on the career ending in his appointment to the head of the Army. He was Quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Halleck when the Governor of Michigan, in May, 1861, with his Adjutant General, Robertson, visited Halleck's headquarters. "Robertson became acquainted with Sheridan while the Governor was chatting with Halleck. In the mean time Robertson jocularly asked him (Sheridan) if he 'wouldn't be more at home at the head of a regiment of cavalry or infantry than dispensing Quartermaster's stores.' Sheridan promptly answered, 'Where's the regiment?' Robertson said nothing, but that evening Halleck intimated to Sheridan that Gov. Blair was about to offer him the command of one of his cavalry regiments. 'Old Brains,' as Halleck was called, asked him if he would accept. Sheridan shrewdly answered, 'No, unless you recommend me.' Halleck said nothing; he saw Gov. Blair, and when the latter was about to depart on the next day he tendered then and there the command of the 2d Michigan Cav. to Capt. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster of the Army besieging Corinth. Halleck was pleased with Sheridan's reply to his question, and so recommended him to Gov. Blair, yet at the same time he knew he was losing a good Quartermaster; subsequent events proved him (Sheridan) to be the great cavalry General of the war."

Mr. Tarsney, member of Congress from Missouri, has recently returned from Europe and, relating some of his experiences, is quoted as saying: "I was struck by the lack of regard exhibited by the German people for their emperor. The reason is that he subordinates the civil to the military and keeps the people more or less in a condition of mimic war. For instance," Mr. Tarsney says, "the kaiser arose one morning and suddenly proclaimed Berlin in a state of siege. Every shop had shut up; all work came to an end; traffic of all sorts had to clear the streets. It was like stopping the heart of a great city for twenty-four hours. What was the cause? Merely that the kaiser was in a mood to frolic with the 25,000 troops stationed at Berlin and the city must be swept clear and free of every scrap of business and litter of trade to afford him a playground."

The Old Reliable **Sweet Caporal** CIGARETTE

Has Stood the Test of Time.

More Sold Than All Other
Brands Combined.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

KINNEY BROS.,
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., Successor,
MANUFACTURER.

FRANCIS O'NEILL,
1170-1172 BROADWAY,
FINE SHOES.

Manufacturer of
Ladies' and
Gentlemen's
Fine Shoes.

Riding and
Military Boots
A SPECIALTY.

S. E. Cor. 28th St. and Broadway.

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.
Assets, Dec. 31, '94, - \$24,252,828.71
Liabilities - - - - - \$2,217,399.94
\$2,035,428.77

Officers of the Army and Navy insured without extra premium except when engaged in actual warfare. An extra premium not paid at the assumption of the war risk does not invalidate the policy, but simply becomes a lien upon it.

Liberty of residence and travel, on service in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash surrender and paid-up insurance values to which the insured is entitled by the Massachusetts Statute.

LIFE RATE ENDOWMENT Policies are issued at the old life rate premium.

Annual Cash distributions are paid upon all policies.

Pamphlets, rates and values for any age sent on application to the Company's Office.

BRUNI F. STEVENS, President.

ALFRED D. FOSTER, Vice-Pres.

S. F. TRULL, Secretary.

WM. B. TURNER, Asst. Secretary.

Duplicate Whist
The Tokalon Method
is the BEST for
Straight Whist

Complete with playing cards, score cards, counters, etc. \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.50 per set.

CLARK & SOWDON,
340 W. 14th St., N.Y.

THE MONETARY TRUST, 50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Money has been made in Wall Street during the last twelve months, because the officers of the Monetary Trust inaugurated more conservative and logical methods of speculative procedure. You can deposit any sum, however large or small, with that institution, and if so instructed its officers will assume the guardianship and guidance of your account. They have conducted financial transactions in established securities for some twelve months for customers in different parts of the United States and not one hundred dollars has been lost by any client. They have distributed continuous and remarkable profits. This unparalleled record does not give positive guarantee of future transactions, but it illustrates the possibilities of concentration of capital in Wall Street under such management as the Monetary Trust will give. That institution will always avoid speculation founded upon superficial fluctuations and rely upon those securities which will be most improved by the development of general prosperity.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.

HOTELS.

EBBITT HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

Regular Rate, \$4.00 per day up.
Army and Navy Rate, \$2.50 per day up.

Eight Iron Fire Escapes. H. C. BURCH, Manager.

New Hotel Lafayette,
PHILADELPHIA.

TERMS—American Plan, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4—
Baths Extra. European Plan, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2—
Baths Extra. L. H. SMITH.

GRAND HOTEL, BROADWAY, cor. 31st St., NEW YORK.

European Plan. Newly refurnished and republshed.
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special rates to the service.

W. M. G. LELAND.

CLARENCE HOTEL, Cor. 18th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

—Centrally located.—
Reduced rates to Army and Navy families.
CHAS. L. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
(Directly opposite Wall St., New York.)

Select family and transient Hotel. Enlarged and remodeled; newly furnished; elegant large rooms, single or en suite; with private bath; very reasonable rates. J. C. VAN CLEEF, Prop.

Park Avenue Hotel. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,
4th Ave., 32d and 33d Sts., New York.
American and European Plans. Army and Navy Headquarters.
WM. H. EARLE & SON, Proprietors.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and Hicks Sts., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, Broadway and 42d St., New York. Special rates to Army Officers. Fireproof addition; one hundred rooms. Open November 20th, 1894.

THE KING OF WHISKIES.
PREMIER RYE.

Fine Beyond Question.

RUBEL BROS. & CO., 76 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—

Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall St., New York City, September 10, 1895.—Send proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, October 10, 1895, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New York, Subsistence stores, viz.: Beans, Peas (Split), Rice, Sugars, Candies, Salt, Baking Powder, Bora, Brooms (Whisk), Brushes, Buttons (Collar), Canned Articles, Can-openers, Chamois Skins, Chocolate, Cloths-lines, Combs, Flavoring Extracts, Gelatine, Handkerchiefs (Linen), Matches, Nutmegs, Oil, Olive, Pickles (B. W.), Razor Straps, Sause (Worcestershire), Soap (Toilet), Soups, Spices, Stationery, Tapioca, Thread (Spool), Towels, &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture"; for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened October 10th, 1895, and addressed to the undersigned, THOMAS WILSON, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

ARE YOU DEAF?

DON'T YOU WANT TO HEAR?

THE AURAPHONE will help you if you do: It is a recent scientific invention which will restore the hearing of any one not born deaf. When in the ear it is invisible, and does not cause the slightest discomfort. It is to the ear what glasses are to the eye—an ear spectacle. Inclose stamp for particulars. Can be tested FREE OF CHARGE at the NEW YORK AURAPHONE CO.'S Offices, 716 Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York, 433 Phillips Building, 120 Tremont St., Boston, 843 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM OR MORPHINE HABIT
PAINLESSLY & PERMANENTLY CURED
D. S. B. COLLINS' OPPIUM ANTIDOTE.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE REMEDY

Discovered in 1868. "THERIKA" Book Free.

Office 27, 78 Monroe Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

P. O. Drawer 691.

JOHN C. RICE, Ph.D., Principal.

NORTON & CO., BANKERS,
WHEELING, - - W. VA.

Loans negotiated. Correspondence solicited with officers of the Army and Navy.

F. J. HEIBERGER,
Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,
15th Street, Opposite U. S. Treasury,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS

Nos. 303, 404, 170, 604 E. F., 601 E. F.

And other styles to suit all hands.

THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

NEW DRILL REGULATIONS.

The Infantry Drill Regulations, with Explanations by the Recorder of the Tactical Board of numerous paragraphs concerning which doubt has arisen.

Special Edition:

Price, Bristol Board, 50 Cents; Leather.....\$1.00

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
93-101 Nassau Street, Cor. Fulton, NEW YORK.

SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE NEW YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 10 East 42d St., N. Y. City.

PRINCIPALS { WARREN W. SMITH, B. A. (Yale),
E. E. CAMERER, Civ. Eng.

A private school for the thorough preparation of candidates for WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS, and for Yale, Harvard and other college and scientific schools. Certificate admits to most of the college and scientific schools without further examination. Special course for candidates for the MEDICAL CORPS of the Army and Navy. For illustrated catalogue and special list of Army and Navy references, address the Secretary of the school, 10 E. 42d St.

MASSACHUSETTS, WELLESLEY.

(Mass.) Home School for Boys.

Send for brief circular.

REV. EDW. A. BENNER.

NAZARETH HALL, NAZARETH, PENNA.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Prepares for college or business. Beautiful and healthful location, military drill, home care. Steam heat and electric light. Term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Send for catalogue. Rev. C. C. LANIUS, Principal.

HOWE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Lima, Indiana.

A Boarding School for Boys, under the patronage of the Episcopal Church. Thoroughly equipped. Limited numbers. A perfect home.

Prepares for College or Business. Will care for pupils in vacation, if desired. For information, address

Rev. C. N. SPALDING, D. D., Rector.

GRETENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY.

In all respects one of the best preparatory schools in the East. Represented by its graduates in YALE, HARVARD, PRINCETON, CORNELL, TROY, POLYTECHNIC, LEHIGH, LAFAYETTE, and UNIV. OF PA. \$600 per year; no extras. Send for illustrated circular. Ongontz, near Phila., Pa.

JOHN C. RICE, Ph.D., Principal.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL, BUSTLETON, PA., near Philadelphia.

A school of the highest class. St. Luke's boys now in Harvard, Princeton, Univ. of Pa., Cornell, Univ. Hopkins, West Point, &c. Address the Principals.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., recently elected lecturer on military history at Norwich University, will continue his lectures during the coming year. Electrical Engineering has been added to the courses. Address for catalogues, CHARLES C. BRILL, A. M., Supt., Northfield, Vermont.

ACADEMY AT ST. VINCENT on the Hudson, N. Y. CITY. For girls. Sisters of Charity. Location beautiful; grounds extensive. Academic and preparatory courses; art, music, languages. Mother Superior.

HOMESTEAD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

GREENWICH, CONN.

Twelve girls received in family.

THE MISSES STOWE, Principals.

MISS S. JOSEPHINE BACON'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HAGERSTOWN, Md. Thorough course from primary classes to college preparatory. Terms moderate. Will reopen Thursday Sept. 12th.

MERCERSBURG COLLEGE. First-class Academy for boys. Prepares for any College in America. \$250 per year. Defies competition. Modern improvements. WILLIAM MANN IRVINE, Ph. D. (Princeton), President, Mercersburg, Pa.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, MEXICO, N. Y.

LIEUT. M. C. RICHARDS, U. S. A., Supt.

Careful attention and special rates to officers' children.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL.

Under the direction of BISHOP DOANE, 35th year.

MISS ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal. Albany, N. Y.

EVERY PLANTER should get Ferry's Seed Annual

for 1895. Free. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Rear Adm. Kirkland, commanding the European squadron, has been asked to explain the circumstances connected with the publication of statements attributed to him concerning the character of American missionaries in Turkey. The newspaper clipping containing the alleged utterances has been forwarded to him and the Department is now waiting for a reply. It was to the effect that Rear Adm. Kirkland had stated that he considered the American missionaries in Turkey to be a bad lot and that they defied the local laws and then made appeals for protection when no protection was required. The action of the Department in asking the officer in question for an explanation is the result of protests which the American Board of Missions has made to the Navy Department and subsequently to the President. There is a story told of a pious youth who was accustomed to pin a prayer to the bed post and on cold nights kneel down by the side of it just long enough to say "O Lord, them's my sentiments" and then jump into bed. Adm. Kirkland will do well to similarly refer the Department to Adm. Meade's letter written under like circumstances. By the time the Department has gotten through the entire list of Rear Admirals it may perhaps conclude that this business of overhauling officers on the strength of floating newspaper reports is neither profitable nor dignified. It is quite sufficient that they should be held to account for actions and utterances concerning which there can be no question. We have had a large experience with daily newspaper statements and hence venture to give this advice with the authority of an expert.

The French are anxious about the state of affairs in Madagascar, though they try to take their disappointment as cheerfully as possible. They are experiencing the deleterious effects of the swampy island they are endeavoring to efficiently "protect." The French papers agree that the arrangements for taking care of the sick are deplorable. One regiment composed of young soldiers, the 200th of the line, has been nearly annihilated by disease. The "Eclair" says every company has at least eighty men incapacitated, while over the whole force the sick averages 30 per cent. The fever has spread among all ranks and sections of the Army and has even attacked the Commissary Department. The doctors show great devotion, but they are hampered by want of medicines and the lack of proper hospital accommodation for the sick, who lie suffocating under canvas. A correspondent of the "Temps" declares that the plan of campaign down to the smallest details was elaborated in the War Ministry in Paris by officers who had no knowledge of the country. The Generals who have studied the question for three years were not consulted and the officers who took part in the 1885 expedition were carefully put on one side. The officer in charge of the Intelligence Department knows nothing of the country nor the language, and nobody in the French camp has the slightest idea of what is going on among the Hovas, who on their part are fully informed of the doings of the French. No one doubts the ultimate capture of Antananarivo, but the cost will be terribly heavy. Among the treasures in prospect are the gold mines of Madagascar, which are reported to be very rich. Alluvial gold has been obtained in large quantities.

Capt. G. B. Walker, 6th Inf., in his article on "The Man Behind the Gun," to which we referred last week, makes some points which are worthy of note. Quoting Gen. Sherman's remark, "Let us cherish all that is manly and noble in the military profession," Capt. Walker says: "How easily can a company commander teach his men that it is unmanly to do a mean thing, for soldiers are quick to observe and to take their cue from their chief. A few words of admonishment here and there, which by the way will be freely discussed in the company, a painstaking and discriminating care in preferring charges; how much effect these things may have in cultivating manly self-respect in the men, I think we do not always fully appreciate. . . . Again, how quickly will men take their cue on the target range when cautioned that the taking of petty advantage is unmanly. It will have more beneficial effect in the end than the watching of the skirmish line. And in preferring charges, how easily can the officer impress his own individuality on his men by pressing home the punishment for mean or unmanly conduct and virtually condemning some slight derelictions which have little bearing on his efficiency behind the gun. And the summary court, being the custodian of by far the greatest number of these cases, by uniting judicious punishment with words of caution and advice can probably do more than any other one officer whatever to elevate the manly self-respect of the whole command."

Col. Edwin F. Townsend, commanding the 12th Inf., has availed himself of the law permitting officers of the Army to retire upon reaching the age of sixty-two years. This action of Col. Townsend was not entirely unexpected. Rumors have been in circulation for some time past that he was contemplating such a step, and these rumors were given force by the ceremonies attendant upon his departure from his regiment a short time ago on leave. The War Department authorities were not surprised, therefore, to receive a letter from Col. Townsend this week requesting that he be retired. The letter will be immediately brought to the attention of Secretary Lamont upon his return to Washington next week. There is no doubt whatever that Col. Townsend's request will be favorably indorsed by the Secretary and he will at once forward it to the Presi-

dent for that official's action. It is understood that Col. Townsend requests that his retirement date from Oct. 23. His retirement will result in the following promotion: Lieut. Col. J. N. Andrews, 25th Inf., to be Colonel of the 12th Inf., vice Townsend, retired; Maj. A. S. Daggett, 13th Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 25th Inf.; Capt. P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf., to be Major, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George R. Cecil, 13th Inf., to be Captain, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. R. Sample, 14th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, 13th Inf.

The sweet strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" are hereafter to break the monotony of the daily routine bugle calls at army posts. Secretary Lamont has directed that the new Army Regulations which will shortly be distributed shall contain the requirement that at the last note of "Retreat" which each day marks the close of ordinary garrison or camp duties, and while the national flag is being lowered from the staff, the band shall play the "Star Spangled Banner," which is so dear to every American citizen throughout the world. The Regulations also contain the provision that whenever the national flag, carried by troops, passes officers and soldiers not in ranks they shall salute it. The present Regulations provide that "officers or enlisted men passing the colors will give the prescribed salute whether with or without arms."

The Paymaster General has been directed by Secretary Lamont to notify all officers of the Army that on receipt of their unpaid salary accounts for the month of June, properly certified and received, checks on the National City Bank, of 52 Wall Street, New York, will be forwarded for the amounts in full. The amount necessary to meet the deficiency due the enlisted men has been provided by the transfer of certain unexpended balances. The deficiency arose from the requirements of legislation enacted after the Appropriation bill for the last fiscal year was passed and for which sufficient provision was not made. This arrangement with the bank is similar to the one made by the "Army and Navy Journal" some years ago with Drexel, Morgan & Co. under like circumstances. The money advanced at that time by the bankers upon the security of officers' pay accounts amounted to about half a million of dollars.

It is proposed in England to organize the various hunts into a corps of mounted orderlies. The Germans have taken the lead in this direction and the German Parliament has been asked for a credit to pay the expenses of a corps of mounted orderlies. The necessity for it was shown during the Franco-German War, when the demand for orderlies seriously crippled many squadrons, the best men being taken. Even then they were required to make a further contribution of officers who are required to act as galloper owing to the inability of the untrained orderlies to convey verbal messages correctly. Under the present system, or want of system, the staff find the untrained orderlies very unreliable for their purpose, the squadrons are denuded of their best men and horses and of their all too few officers, and the duty is most unpopular with all ranks.

Now that there is no doubt whatever that Gen. Miles will succeed Gen. Schofield in command of the Army, there is a discussion in Army circles as to what officers will be selected by the new commanding General as members of his personal staff. It is stated on good authority that Col. T. M. Vincent, Adj't. Gen., who is now with Gen. Schofield, will retain his present billet, not only in recognition of efficient services, but out of compliment also to Gen. Schofield. Gen. Vincent's conduct of affairs during his whole Army career has been good, but it has been exceptionally so in his present billet. Gen. Miles is expected to bring with him to Washington Capt. F. Michler, 5th Cav., his present Aid-de-Camp. He will also be entitled to another aid.

The Medical Corps of the Army is at last down to the limit allowed by law. Vacancies have been occurring with some frequency in this corps for some time past on account of casualties and otherwise. Other vacancies will occur within the next few months, and officials of the War Department expect that by January next an examination will be held for applicants for admission into this corps. There are still a large number of vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Navy, and notwithstanding the attractions which that service offers, no candidates are applying for examination with a view to their appointment. It is hoped, however, that this condition will not long continue, but that candidates will apply for admission.

The London "Daily News" reports that during the French grand maneuvers, as the artillery came up to Joan of Arc's cottage there was a halt. The officer in command told the men to go through the lowly dwelling of the heroine, and to see the garden where the voices ordered her to go and deliver France. All did so. Some regiments that passed later had not time to halt, but the Captains cried: "Eyes right to see Joan of Arc's house." The names of all the Russian officers now with the French troops figure in the visitors' book at Joan's cottage.

We regret that the exigencies of the military service are held to require the discharge, Sept. 30, of the clerks and messenger at the headquarters of the recruiting service in New York, all of whom are, to our knowl-

edge, men of long, faithful and valuable service. We are in hopes that the Secretary of War may yet find his way clear to transfer them all to some of the Department headquarters where their services can be made profitable.

Gen. W. T. Sherman should have been included in the list of commanders of the Army whose term of service exceeded that of Gen. Schofield. He commanded the Army from March 5, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1883, in all fourteen years and nearly nine months. Gen. Sherman, who succeeded Sherman, was in command from Nov. 1, 1883, to Aug. 5, 1888, or four years, nine months and four days. Gen. Schofield took command upon the death of Gen. Sherman, Aug. 5, 1888.

It is understood that an examination of candidates for the office of Acting Hospital Steward in the Army will be held this fall. There have been a number of casualties in this branch of the Medical Department recently, and these, with resignations and reductions, have created a number of vacancies which Surg. Gen. Sternberg is desirous of filling. There are already a large number of applicants for these vacancies.

Speaking of the recent unfortunate experience of soldiers from Fort Logan, the New York "World" says: "The soldier's lot is hard enough for the \$13 a month pay he gets without making a soup-taster of him and sacrificing his peritonical arrangement to science. We don't see how he can be expected to shoulder arms to any graceful extent when earthquakes in the region of his umbilicus demand his undivided attention."

The announcement of the death of Bvt. Lieut. Col. C. B. Penrose, of the Subsistence Department, has reached the War Department. Maj. Penrose entered the service on Aug. 16, 1861, as Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, and he was transferred to the regular service May 13, 1865, receiving his promotion to Major Oct. 4, 1889. He received the brevet of Major of Volunteers for meritorious services during the war and of Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the regular Army for faithful and meritorious service during the war.

The examination of enlisted men for commissions is still in progress at Fort Leavenworth. Out of the twenty-one applicants seventeen failed to meet the requirements around the chest imposed by these rules. The president of the examining board communicated with the War Department asking whether or not these rules should be strictly followed. In reply the Department directed that the rules be obeyed and that close attention should be paid to the different conditions laid down concerning "chest expansion." As a result of these instructions it is believed at the Department that all of the candidates will be permitted to undergo the mental examination.

The New York "Herald" of Sept. 17, in a long article on the reported troubles among the Sioux at Rosebud Agency, says: "Seemingly it is a strange anomaly that one of the most conspicuous Indian fighters in this country is found to be a warm sympathizer with the Brule Sioux in their present difficulties with the Government. The sympathetic gentleman in question is Gen. Guy V. Henry, who, next to Gen. Miles, has probably had greater experience with the savages of the West than any other living officer in the U. S. Army. 'Fighting Guy,' says the 'Herald,' 'spoke freely of the impending trouble. The arrest of Hollow Horn Bear, Chief of the Cut Meat District, within the Sioux reservation, is evidently regarded by Gen. Henry as a most unfortunate affair. I have always thought,' said he, 'that sooner or later there must be another uprising among the Sioux near Rosebud. Of course, it cannot last very long. The Indians cannot scatter and secrete themselves as they could a generation ago, and better means of transportation will land a body of troops near the scene of disturbance in short order. Under these circumstances there can be no very great loss of life, but then, even a small loss is unfortunate for the victims, and any loss should if possible be prevented. The arrest of Hollow Horn Bear is most unfortunate, as he represents the better element among the Indians.'

The funeral of the late Gen. August V. Kautz, U. S. A., took place with impressive ceremonies at Seattle Sept. 7, the remains being temporarily interred in Lake View Cemetery. The flags on the public buildings were at half-mast and there were present a large number of distinguished men, friends of the deceased, and representatives of the State, county and city governments and the military societies of which the deceased was a member. The arrangements were in charge of Lieut. J. H. Wholley, 6th Inf., who is on recruiting service at Seattle. The remains will at some future time be transferred to the Arlington National Cemetery. Mrs. Kautz has been the recipient of numerous messages of sympathy. Mr. H. G. Struve writes for her to the Mayor of Seattle as follows: "Mrs. Kautz has requested me to convey to you her high appreciation and sincere thanks for the public honors which you directed to be given to the memory of her departed husband and for your generous tribute to his qualities and services as a soldier and as a man who loved his country and his adopted home. In the hour of grief and affliction your thoughtful remembrance and recognition of the husband and father and the kindly sympathy of many other friends have given much comfort to Mrs. Kautz and her children, which will always gratefully be remembered by them."

The promotion of Capt. Wells Willard to Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, results from the death of Maj. Penrose.

The movements of troops under the recent order of Secretary Lamont have commenced and by early in October the transfers are expected to be completed.

Many in the Army will regret to learn of the recent death at Fort Reno, O. T., of Mrs. Clarke, wife of Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, Adj't. 10th Inf. The remains were taken to Des Moines, Ia., for interment.

Secretary Lamont has disapproved the proposition made and favored by officers of the Adjutant General's Department and Surgeon General's Office that the Army Regulations be so amended as to allow \$3 per diem for traveling expenses of Veterinary Surgeons for the Army.

HONOR THE NATIONAL ENSIGN.

The National Flag Committee of the Illinois Society of Colonial Wars give a series of illustrations of the abuse of the American flag for advertising purposes, from which we take the following: The first is the Chicago Christian Endeavor badge. The second is a typical costume worn by an English circus clown exhibiting in Chicago and a burlesque actor in a Chicago theater. In the third picture the flag appears as the drapery for a "living picture." In the fourth it is worn by a champion bicyclist, and in the fifth it is used as an awning. Every right-thinking American will sympathize with the effort to prohibit by law this abuse of the flag, and an attempt is to be made to secure action by Congress at its next session. As a circular we have before us says: "The Colonists founded, the Revolutionists created, and the recent Civil War preserved Old Glory. The Continentals did not imagine that the Stars and Stripes would be patterned after for mercenary purposes of private gain. It did not occur to the founders or creators of this Republic that devices patterned after the flag of the nation would be adopted by manufacturers or traders as a means whereby to advertise for private gain. Monarchs have protected and do protect their symbols from misuse by disloyal or disrespectful or unthinking parties, but we of the United States have never enacted a law to protect our national flag or coat of arms." Even the United States Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin is accused of using the flag, "ostentatiously spread over the seat" for his coachman to sit upon. Thirty years ago an auctioneer in Chicago named William A. Butters was forced by public sentiment to withdraw from his store windows in the Portland Block, on Dearborn Street, a national flag which he used in connection with his business. A decadence of sentiment now exists, for the practice is common to numerous kinds of business.



thize with the effort to prohibit by law this abuse of the flag, and an attempt is to be made to secure action by Congress at its next session. As a circular we have before us says: "The Colonists founded, the Revolutionists created, and the recent Civil War preserved Old Glory. The Continentals did not imagine that the Stars and Stripes would be patterned after for mercenary purposes of private gain. It did not occur to the founders or creators of this Republic that devices patterned after the flag of the nation would be adopted by manufacturers or traders as a means whereby to advertise for private gain. Monarchs have protected and do protect their symbols from misuse by disloyal or disrespectful or unthinking parties, but we of the United States have never enacted a law to protect our national flag or coat of arms." Even the United States Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin is accused of using the flag, "ostentatiously spread over the seat" for his coachman to sit upon. Thirty years ago an auctioneer in Chicago named William A. Butters was forced by public sentiment to withdraw from his store windows in the Portland Block, on Dearborn Street, a national flag which he used in connection with his business. A decadence of sentiment now exists, for the practice is common to numerous kinds of business.

TESTING SIDE ARMOR OF THE IOWA.

Another test of the side armor representing a section of the side of the battleship Iowa occurred on Tuesday last at the Indian Head Proving Ground. The results were highly satisfactory. A charge of 550 pounds of brown powder was necessary to give the half-ton projectile of the 13-inch gun the required velocity of 1,800 feet per second. It struck the plate at a point 48 inches from the right end and 45 inches to the left of the impact made by the 12-inch projectile, which had barely succeeded in getting its nose through the plate. The 13-inch projectile was more successful. It succeeded in getting through the plate and framing supporting the armor and buried itself 12 feet in the sand butt behind. While getting through the plate it broke off a back bulge about 30 inches in diameter, which was driven ahead through the structure. The framing caught fire, but the blaze was easily extinguished without damage. The plate itself was cracked from the impact to the 12-inch impact. Another crack extended from the 13-inch impact to the top of the plate and a fine crack reached from the same impact to the bottom of the plate. To the satisfaction of the ordnance and construction experts present none of the armor bolts were disturbed except those in the immediate vicinity of the place where the projectile had struck. These bolts are smaller than the ones now used for fitting armor plates to the sides of ships, and this test definitely settles that they shall hereafter be used for this purpose in place of the present style. The projectile was recovered. Its point was found to be partially fused and it was a little set-up. Otherwise it was in excellent condition. Speaking of the admirable results given by the structure Capt. Sampson said: "The test of this structure shown in the first place that the plate is the best that has ever been fired at, and in my opinion the wonderful results obtained are due to the double-forging process under which it was manufactured. It also shows that the framing supporting the plate has ample strength and that the small bolts used to fit the armor to the structure tested to-day are better adapted for bolting armor than the long bolts now in use. Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn, who proposed the test of the structure, is also very much pleased with the results obtained. He says he was anxious to settle the question that had been agitated that the framing was not strong enough to support the armor fitted to it. He says the exhaustive tests which the structure has undergone definitely settles this question and shows that there is no danger whatever of the framing giving way when an enemy's projectiles strike a plate."

Secretary Herbert has directed that two classes of bids be asked for the new vessels. Under the first class bids will be received for the construction of the ships without the armor and under the second class proposals will be requested for the construction of the entire ships, including armor. The bids are to be opened on Nov. 30 next. It is the intention of the Secretary, however, to also ask the armor firms to submit proposals for the manufacture of 7,000 tons of armor required for the proposed battleships. When the bids are opened the Secretary will be enabled to ascertain definitely how economical this plan is and he will place the contracts for the ships and their armor accordingly.

HOW THE PING-YANG GATE WAS OPENED.

(From the Buffalo "Inquirer.")

An exhibition of courage was given by an infantryman at the storming of the Gennmun Gate at Ping-Yang. Here the thick stone walls proved impervious to Japanese shot and shell, and after two fruitless assaults it was decided to try some other method. Lieut. Mimura volunteered to open the gate single-handed, but Pvt. Harada stepped out and said he would follow along and help. Both men then ran for a corner of the gateway, while their comrades diverted the attention of the Chinese defenders by keeping up a hot fusilade. Mimura and Harada clambered quickly up the face of the wall by placing their hands and feet in the chinks between the stones. They succeeded in reaching the top without being seen by the Chinese, who were busy blazing away at the main body of the enemy, and then jumped down and rushed for the inside of the gate. They had to cut their way through a horde of Chinamen as soon as they had gotten inside the town; but they finally beat them off and threw the bolts of the heavy gates, that were at once shoved in by the attacking force outside. Both Lieut. Mimura and Pvt. Harada were promoted the next day.

REMEMBER THE ALAMO.

The heroic defense of the Alamo by the Texans against the Mexican forces is very effectively described by Theodore Roosevelt in "St. Nicholas" for September. He says: "One by one the tall riflemen succumbed, after repeated thrusts with bayonet and lance, until but three or four were left. Then these fell, too, and the last man stood at bay. It was old Davy Crockett. Wounded in a dozen places, he faced his foes with his back to the wall, ringed around by the bodies of the men he had slain. So desperate was the fight he waged that the Mexicans who thronged round about him were beaten back for the moment, and no one dared to run in upon him. Accordingly, while the lancers held him where he was, for, weakened by wounds and loss of blood, he could not break out through them, the musketeers loaded their carbines and shot him down, for Santa Anna declined to show him mercy. Some say that when Crockett fell from his wounds he was taken alive and was then shot by Santa Anna's orders, but his fate cannot be told with certainty, for not a single American was left alive. At any rate, after Crockett fell the fight was over. Every one of the hardy men who had held the Alamo lay still in death. Yet they died well avenged, for four times their number of foes fell at their hands in the battle. Sam Houston afterward took command of the Texas forces, 1,100 stark riflemen, and at the battle of San Jacinto he and his men charged the Mexican hosts with the cry of 'Remember the Alamo!' Almost immediately the Mexicans were overthrown with terrible slaughter. Santa Anna himself was captured, and the freedom of Texas was won at a blow."

AN INCIDENT AT CAMP LAMONT.

A correspondent at Camp Lamont writes: On Sunday, Sept. 15, the crowd of visitors to the "model camp" of the regulars was enormous. At noon promptly a handsome post flag was hoisted on the pole placed directly in front of Col. Poland's tent. At a given signal Capt. W. P. Rogers, 17th Inf., unfurled it, and as it unfurled a hurrah went up from the troops lined up just opposite their tents in double column, hats waved and the 17th Inf., 6th Inf. and 3d Art. bands consolidated broke into the "Star Spangled Banner." It was a patriotic and inspiring sight. Capt. Rogers had lost an arm defending the flag and it was appropriate he should be master of ceremonies. The audience was spellbound and their feelings were well expressed by an old veteran, who said, with tears in his eyes: "I never expected to live to see our country so united that both sides would cheer the planting of the Stars and Stripes on Chickamauga." Col. Poland presided with dignity and led the shouting for "the flag of our country."

SITTING BULL AS A GENERAL.

(From the Washington "Post.")

"Do you know," said an Army officer, "that if Sitting Bull, the old Sioux chief, had been a white man he would have been called a great general? In fact, he was a great natural soldier—a sort of red Napoleon."

"Sitting Bull was not a real chief; that is, he wasn't a war chief. He was a medicine man; what the Indians call a medicine chief. But he had great natural capacity as a commander. His surprise and cutting off of Custer would have been called a great achievement if a white general had in some war performed the feat. It is significant of Indian character that Sitting Bull would never tell the story of the fight at all; wouldn't say a word about it, although I suppose the question was put to him a thousand times by all sorts of people."

According to news from St. Petersburg the artillery barracks at Tula, 100 miles south of Moscow, were recently blown up, a secret mine having been recently laid under the buildings. Three hundred soldiers and many officers are reported to have been killed or wounded. A number of Nihilists have been arrested.

The grand maneuvers of the Italian Army were commenced Aug. 22. The operations were carried out in the Abruzzi, in the country between Rieti and Sulmona, under the supreme command of Lieut. Gen. Count Paul d'Oncieu de la Batie. The king and the Prince of Naples, with their respective military households, took part, and the queen was present at the grand review of the troops, which took place at Aquila on Sept. 3.

Josiah H. Benton, who died Sept. 4 at Copake, N. Y., served during the war as Acting Asst. Paymr. U. S. N. The Albany "Argus" says: "The deceased was a well-known and greatly loved resident of Copake. He was high in Masonry, a Companion of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., commander of Edwin D. Morgan Post, No. 307, G. A. R., of New York City; member of the Sons of the Revolution, of the New England Society of New York, and of the Society of the Nineteenth Army Corps."

Not long ago the French steamship Manoubia carried several hundred birds to sea in the Mediterranean and set them at liberty at distances of 100 and 500 meters, or 62 and 310 miles, from the shore. With few exceptions they regained their homes in the north of France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and even Holland. M. Deletré, an expert in such matters, has indeed concluded that pigeons may be depended upon to bring to Paris in a single day messages dispatched from a distance of 300 miles at sea, or to the ports from a distance of 500 miles.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Lieut. M. C. Butler, 5th Cav., is visiting relatives at Edgefield, S. C.

Maj. Wallace F. Randolph, 3d Art., lately in New York, is visiting friends at Newport, R. I.

Chaplain J. E. Irish, on leave from Fort Meade, is visiting in Madison, Wis.

Mrs. Pope and family have joined Capt. J. W. Pope, U. S. A., at New York City.

Capt. Joseph Hale, 3d Inf., now on leave, will rejoin at Fort Snelling early in October.

Gen. John Fulford, U. S. A., retired, is residing at 145 West Fort Street, Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. James B. Goe, 13th Inf., and Mrs. Goe are sojourning at present at Coburg, Canada.

Capt. C. A. Booth, A. O. M., has now got comfortably settled to duty at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Lieut. H. D. Wise, 9th Inf., the expert bicyclist, left Sackett's Harbor Sept. 12 on a week's leave.

Asst. Surg. John S. Kulp, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Spokane, Wash., from detached service.

Lieut. W. P. Stone, 4th Art., who is visiting at Basic City, Va., has had his leave extended fifteen days.

Maj. J. H. Calef, commandant of Fort Trumbull, Conn., left there Sept. 15, to be absent for a week.

Maj. E. K. Russell, 1st Art., left Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., early in the week on a seven days' leave.

Lieut. J. W. Heard, 3d Cav., on leave from Fort Ethan Allen, visited friends at Governor's Island Sept. 18.

Capt. R. E. Thompson, Signal Corps, U. S. A., lately on leave at Clinton, Miss., has returned to San Antonio.

Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, is expected to return to Washington next week.

Gen. Thomas L. Casey, U. S. A., visited in New York this week with quarters at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Maj. Charles B. Byrne, post Surg., Fort Snelling, Minn., has left there for the East on a few weeks' leave.

Lieut. Col. W. J. Volkmar, A. A. G., arrived at Chattanooga Sept. 18 and took part in the dedicatory ceremonies.

Capt. Gregory Barrett, 10th Inf., is expected at Fort Leavenworth early next week as a witness in the Kirkman trial.

Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav., who is on leave at Greenville, S. C., has had his leave extended a fortnight.

Lieut. W. J. Snow, 1st Art., left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week on leave, to return about the middle of November.

Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Surg. U. S. A., on a short leave from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., is visiting at Burlington, Vt.

Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art., en route from Fort Monroe to the Pacific Coast, is a recent arrival at Conanicut, R. I.

Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, A. Q. M., a recent arrival in St. Paul, is now comfortably settled down to his duties in that pleasant city.

Capt. James E. Pilcher, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., traveling abroad, is in Germany at present. His health has considerably improved.

Lieut. Malvern-Hill Barnum, the new Adjutant of the 10th Cav., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, 3d Art., has conducted this week a temporary recruiting office at Camp Daniel S. Lamont, Chickamauga, Ga.

Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, Adj't. 10th Inf., has gone to Des Moines, Ia., with the remains of his wife, who died last week at Fort Reno, O. T.

Col. Albert Hartsuff, Med. Dir. of the Dept. of the Missouri, returned to Chicago this week from a visit to Detroit and Fort Wayne, Mich.

Col. J. W. Scully, U. S. A., left New Orleans, La., Sept. 15 for the Chickamauga battlefield, the great center this week of military interest.

Lieut. F. L. Dodds, R. Q. M. 9th Inf., on leave from Madison Barracks, visited in New York this week, with quarters at the United Service Club.

Lieut. W. A. Campbell, 9th Inf., relinquished duty at Madison Barracks, N. Y., Sept. 13, and has gone to Upper Alton, Ill., for college duty there.

Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield and Mrs. Schofield will continue to reside in Washington, D. C., after the General retires from active service Sept. 29.

Lieut. C. C. Gallup, 3d Art., relinquished duty at Jackson Barracks Sept. 12 and has arrived at Baton Rouge, for duty at the State University.

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger paid a visit to Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles at Governor's Island Sept. 13 and took a survey of that most pleasant of stations.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt has suspended the meeting of the general court martial at Fort Sheridan for the trial of a cavalry officer until further orders.

Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art., who relinquishes duty at Fort Riley Oct. 1, will spend October on leave and then join his regiment, probably at Fort Trumbull.

Capt. L. A. Matile, 14th Inf., bids farewell to friends at Vancouver Barracks this week and starts for Richmond, Va., to open a recruiting station there.

Maj. H. M. Cronkhite, Surg. U. S. A., lately on leave at 155 Madison Avenue, New York City, goes to Chicago next month to be examined for retirement.

Lieut. A. G. C. Quay, A. D. C., is Acting Adjutant General of the Department of Dakota during the absence of Col. Sheridan, on leave for two months.

Lieut. J. W. Heavey, 5th Inf., and detachment have returned to Fort McPherson, Ga., from a sojourn in the vicinity of Waco, Ga., looking after a target range.

Lieuts. H. A. White and A. C. Nissen, 6th Cav., recently arrived at Fort Myer, Va., from graduating leave, have been attached to Troops A and E respectively.

Lieut. Kenneth Morton, 3d Art., is preparing to leave Key West Barracks, Fla., on a short leave. Rumor has it that when he returns a bride will accompany him.

Capt. J. L. Viven, 12th Inf., of Fort Niobrara, is preparing to leave for New York City, where he will enter upon recruiting duty Oct. 1, at 25 Third Avenue.

The German emperor sent an autograph letter to the King of Saxony by the hands of Gen. von Loe, on Aug. 18, thanking him for his services in the war of 1870.

Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf., is closing up his official affairs at Governor's Island, preparatory to starting off on leave for the greater portion of the winter.

Maj. William Sinclair, Capt. J. C. Scantling and A. C. Taylor and Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art., have now got comfortably settled to duty at Fort Adams, R. I.

Capt. H. F. Kendall, 8th Cav., left Fort Meade this week for St. Louis, where he enters upon recruiting duty at the corner of Third and Olive Streets, in that city.

Gen. Samuel Breck, U. S. A., and Mrs. Breck, rejoined at Governor's Island this week from a pleasant month's vacation spent at Vineyard Haven and Boston, Mass.

Col. H. Clay Wood, Asst. Adj't. Gen., has returned to New York from sick leave and is attending to the closing up of the Recruiting Department in the Army Building.

Capt. Michael Leahy, U. S. A., residing at Cohocton, N. Y., reaches his sixty-fourth birthday on Sunday next, Sept. 22, and passes from limited to the unlimited retired list.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., was a distinguished guest at a dinner given Sept. 13 by William H. Kipp, the newly elected Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y.

The list of lecturers on electricity at Union College, Schenectady, during the coming season includes Capt. Eugene Griffin, formerly of the Army, and Lieut. J. B. U. S. N.

Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., lately at Fort Logan, will spend a few weeks on leave before reporting at Boston, Mass., for duty as attending Surgeon in that city.

Maj. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art., left Fort McHenry, Md., early in the week for Chattanooga to take part in the celebration on the Chickamauga battlefield. He will return to his post next week.

We are indebted to Capt. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav., Adjutant at West Point, for a neat and complete roster of officers and troops serving at the U. S. Military Academy, for September, 1895.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., was at Fort Sheridan this week as Judge Advocate of the important general court martial recently appointed by Maj. Gen. Merritt.

The general court martial for the trial of Capt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf., organized at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 17, with Lieut. Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., presiding, and Maj. Enoch Crowder as Judge Advocate.

Capt. G. H. Palmer, 16th Inf., and family were due in Chicago the latter part of this week, where the Captain enters upon recruiting duty at 82 West Madison Street, on Oct. 1, relieving Capt. Philip Reade, 3d Inf.

The commission roster at Fort Washakie has been increased—by the transfer there of Troops D and I, 9th Cav.—by Capts. John S. Loud and J. F. Guilfoyle and Lieuts. J. H. Gardner, Guy H. Preston and H. R. Hickok.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, a prominent Episcopalian clergyman of Brooklyn, who died Sept. 12, was at one time rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents at West Point and Acting Chaplain at the U. S. Military Academy.

Capt. W. L. Kellogg, 5th Inf., commandant of Fort McPherson, commands the parade in Atlanta on the day of the opening of the Exposition. The gallant 5th, Maj. Gen. Miles' old regiment, will do full honor to the occasion.

Col. Frederick D. Grant was the principal speaker at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Cincinnati on the evening of Sept. 16. He devoted himself almost entirely to explaining his father's last military campaign.

Mrs. Cushing and Miss Sadie Cushing, wife and daughter of Maj. T. S. Cushing, Subsistence Department, have returned from their summer outing and are located at their home, 1412 Twentieth Street N. W., Washington.

Lieut. Ralph R. Stogsdall, 4th Inf., was married Sept. 9 at Chicago to Miss Nellie Blossom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Blossom. The married couple will join at Fort Spokane, Wash., early in October, where a hearty welcome awaits them.

Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art., a recent arrival at Fort Adams, R. I., has taken over the duties of regimental recruiting officer and visited the rendezvous at Providence this week. The special rendezvous at Lynn, Mass., has been discontinued.

The recent orders transferring Cos. B and G, 8th Inf., from Fort Niobrara to Fort D. A. Russell add to the commissioned roster of the latter post Capts. Thomas Wilhelm and John J. Haden (at present on leave abroad) and Lieut. John Stafford, 8th Inf.

The military experts who participated in the recent annual maneuvers at Stettin are unanimous in their praise of the masterly generalship of Count von Waldersee, who reversed the whole programme and snatched unforeseen advantages from the Kaiser himself.

The three highest military positions in England are, or will soon be, occupied by Irishmen. The new Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and the Commander-in-Chief in India are all Irishmen. No wonder that they are proposing in Dublin to organize an Irish Guards regiment.

The Chattanooga "Times," referring to the camp of U. S. troops at Chickamauga, says: The troops are all under the command of Col. J. S. Poland, 17th Inf. Courteous in the extreme, handsome and affable, every inch a soldier, Col. Poland is a model officer, and though a strict disciplinarian is much beloved by the men under him.

It is stated that "a distinguished American Brigadier General, whose name was synonymous with victory in the cause of the Union in the late Civil War in the United States in the Army of the Cumberland, has been approached by the Revolutionary Junta, and it is said here that he will accept an invitation to take command of the proposed Western contingent."

A new text book, "Military Topography and Sketching," by Lieut. E. A. Root, 19th Inf., late Assistant Instructor, Department of Engineering, at the Infantry and Cavalry School, has recently appeared from the school press and is now the official text book on the subject for the student class. Lieut. Root is to be congratulated on the excellence of his work.

Capt. W. H. Bixby, C. E., has, says a Newport (R. I.) dispatch, after several weeks' sojourn in the mountains, returned to Newport to superintend the turning over of the Engineer office to Maj. Lockwood. Capt. Bixby will go to his mother's home in central Massachusetts in a few days, to remain till Oct. 1, when he will again come to Newport to close up his business affairs.

Capt. Edward Field, 4th Art., is now in camp with his Light Battery, B, 4th Art., from Fort Adams, R. I., at Tyringham, Mass., the spot redolent with pleasant memories of the personnel of Capt. Dillenback's Light Battery K, of the 1st Art. Doubtless the same hospitalities will be extended to the 4th as to the 1st, for soldiers in the Berkshire Hills are more of a rarity nowadays and, as a consequence, better appreciated.

Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, accompanied by his personal staff and a party of friends, left Washington Sept. 16 for Cincinnati, and from there will go directly to Chattanooga to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Chickamauga National Park on Sept. 19 and 20, and thence to Atlanta, Ga., to participate in the reunion of the Blue and the Gray at the Cotton States and International Exposition on Sept. 21.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., who has been on duty with the National Guard of New York this summer, leaves New York City for San Antonio on Sept. 24. Gen. Henry made many friends among the Guardsmen, who hold him in the highest esteem as an officer and gentleman. On Sept. 13 Gen. Henry was among the guests invited to a dinner given by Lieut. Col. elect Kipp, of the 7th N. Y.

It is understood, says the San Antonio "Express," that Capt. C. C. De Radio, Troop D, 7th Cav., will apply to be transferred to some other troop when the change is made, in order that he may remain in this city. Capt. De Radio will be retired next year. He has become infatuated with San Antonio and desires to live here. To avoid moving twice is his object in asking for the transfer. Capt. De Radio and his charming family have many friends in the Alamo City, who earnestly hope he will succeed in his desire.

It is related that when the late Gen. Boulanger's star was at its zenith he "gave himself away" on one occasion. A lady who was to sit next to the General at a dinner was instructed to wait for a fitting moment, and when she saw the wine and woman loving General at that stage when truth will out, to whisper the question, "What will you do when you are emperor?" The would-be dictator fell into the trap and answered, "Eh bien, je ferai la noce!" which may be rendered into corresponding slang by "I'll have a jolly spree!"

Army officers lately registering in New York City are Maj. C. T. Greene, Continental; Capt. T. S. Mumford, Capt. J. H. Rice, Lieut. W. V. Judson and Mrs. Judson, Lieut. E. A. Millar, Grand Hotel; Gen. A. W. Evans, Park Avenue; Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, Col. S. S. Sumner, Holland House; Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Rueter, Lieut. B. P. Schenck, Everett House; Lieut. S. G. Creden, Murray Hill; Maj. Frank Bridgeman, Broadway Central; Q. M. Gen. R. N. Batchelder, Fifth Avenue; Lieut. F. V. Krug, St. Nicholas; Lieut. J. M. Calif. Gen. J. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, Sturtevant; Lieut. C. S. Bromwell, Murray Hill.

The newly elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., Gen. T. N. Walker, of Indiana, will, it is stated, take instant measures toward carrying out the decision of the encampment that a test case, with the view of establishing the doctrine that a pension is a "vested right," be instituted in the Federal courts. The contention of the Grand Army is that a pension belongs to a class of property whose title once established cannot be attacked except upon production of ample evidence, which must be furnished by the Government, and that the applicant, once having been granted a pension, cannot be afterward required to furnish evidence to sustain title to it.

Columbus Barracks items from the "Army Herald" are: Lieuts. William C. Wren and Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf., who are enjoying an extensive trip abroad, are at present taking in the picturesque scenery and points of interest in Switzerland. They started July 15 and have done England, Scotland and France, and after finishing in Switzerland will visit several places in Italy, Germany and Russia, witnessing the grand autumn military maneuvers in those countries. Miss Charlotte O'Brien, daughter of Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf., has returned to school in Detroit, Mich. Everybody is glad the order for the move is out and Cos. B, F and H, 17th Inf., will soon be on the road from Fort D. A. Russell to Columbus, O.

At the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Cincinnati this week the following officers were elected: President, G. M. Dodge, of Iowa; corresponding secretary, Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper, Cincinnati; recording secretary, Col. Cornelius Cadle, Cincinnati; treasurer, Gen. M. F. Force, Ohio Soldiers' Home, Sandusky. The twelve vice-presidents elected were Col. Nelson Cole, Capt. A. C. Kempner, Capt. Joseph Dickerson, Capt. E. B. Hamilton, Col. W. T. Shaw, Col. George H. Tildt, Capt. S. S. Frowe, Col. Milo Smith, Col. F. W. Barnes, Capt. Louis Kellar and Maj. Gen. O. Howard, U. S. A. St. Louis was chosen as the place for the annual meeting in 1896, with Gen. Howard as the orator.

The annual national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Louisville was a great success, and true Southern hospitality was extended to the thousands of the visiting veterans from all sections of the country. It was computed that 300,000 acceptances of Kentucky hospitality would be registered in camps and school-houses, hotels and private houses. Posts from Texas followed delegations from New York, the blue of aristocratic Washington rubbed shoulders with hardy veterans from Oregon, and New Jerseyites as they marched along renewed acquaintances with comrades from the Hawkeye State. The Blue and the Gray fraternally met, and even the most prejudiced Northerner or Southerner must admit that the "cruel war" is over without the shadow of a doubt.

Lieut. Geo. S. Stevens, 1st Art., returned to New York Sept. 17 from his bicycle tour of observation by way of Philadelphia, Wilmington, Washington, Mount Vernon and a portion of the roads out toward the Shenandoah Valley, in all covering about 800 miles, and reported to Maj. Gen. Miles at Governor's Island. Between New York and Philadelphia the roads were in excellent condition. Beyond Wilmington they were very poor. Between Perryville and Wilmington the worst roads were found. Over good roads Lieut. Stevens figures on making 150 miles a day on his wheel. In Maryland, he says, the people do not seem very fond of bicycles, the drivers being indisposed to turn out, while queries met with indifferent responses. He will make an exhaustive report, with maps, of his journey for the information of the military authorities.

Omaha items from the "Excelsior" are: Maj. J. M. Hamilton, late Inspr. Gen. Dept. of the Platte, is ordered to Fort Sill. The many friends of Maj. and Mrs. Hamilton and the Misses Hamilton are deplored their departure. Mr. Louis Shane, son of Mr. William Shane, is home for a vacation from the Naval Academy. He was on the Monongahela on a recent cruise to Madeira, on the African coast. Mr. Shane was a high-school graduate of 1894. Mrs. Solomon E. Sparrow, of Plattsburg Barracks, is the guest of Mrs. Tou-

alin at the Madison. Capt. and Mrs. Sarson have rejoined at Fort Omaha, after an extended trip South. Mrs. William M. Wright, of Fort Omaha, has returned from an Eastern visit. The marriage of Miss Jennie McClelland to Lieut. Hiram Powell, 2d Inf., will occur in November. The marriage of Lieut. Bookmiller to Miss Bartlett, who visited Mrs. Abercrombie at Fort Omaha last year, will take place this fall. Mr. and Mrs. John Horbach, who since landing from Europe have been visiting with Capt. and Mrs. John Bourke at Fort Ethan Allen, will be home Sept. 20.

Ensign H. A. Field, U. S. N., recently detached from the Philadelphia, is on three months' leave.

Lieut. J. L. Purcell, U. S. N., recently attached to the Atlanta, is now on duty on the Amphitrite.

Capt. B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N., who has been in command of the Atlanta, has been granted a month's leave.

Capt. William T. Sampson, U. S. N., has returned to his desk at the Navy Department after a short stay in the North.

Chaplain J. J. Kane, U. S. N., who has been abroad for some time on account of ill health, has been granted an extension of sick leave.

Lieut. H. Eldridge, U. S. N., who has been on duty at Newport, R. I., appeared before the retiring board at Washington, D. C., this week.

Chief Eng. Richard Inch, U. S. N., who has been waiting orders in Washington, D. C., has been ordered to the Independence at Mare Island, Cal.

Med. Dir. A. L. Gihon, U. S. N., relinquishes his duties at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., next Saturday, when he will be placed on the retired list.

Rear Adm. William A. Kirkland, U. S. N., commanding the European station, visited Ambassador Bayard at the Embassy, London, England, Sept. 16.

Miss Bertha N. Fletcher, daughter of Joseph B. Fletcher, carpenter U. S. N., was married Sept. 4, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mr. William Handler, of Cleveland, O.

The programme at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., this week includes Launches; Discussion of Special Problem; "Strategy," Capt. Mahan; War Games Strategic.

The "United Service Gazette" says: "Lieut. Meigs, a prominent official of the United States Navy, is visiting the various government establishments in the United Kingdom."

Chief Eng. David Smith, U. S. N., who has been enjoying leave at Watch Hill, R. I., has entered upon his duties in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Thomas D. Walker, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, who was recently promoted, has been ordered to duty as Inspector of Life Saving Stations, with office at 24 State Street, New York City.

Comdr. Charles D. Sigabee, U. S. N., Chief Hydrographer of the Navy, is again at his desk at the Navy Department after a short leave. During his absence Lieut. D. H. Mahan acted as Hydrographer.

Capt. H. B. Robeson, U. S. N., who has been on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., will change station to Portsmouth, N. H., where he will be on duty as Captain of the navy yard at that place.

Secretary Herbert delivered a speech during the inauguration of the Chickamauga National Park. Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies there he will go to Alabama, where he will make several speeches for sound money.

Miss Sallie C. Wiltse, daughter of the late Capt. G. C. Wiltse, has just returned from an extensive trip abroad, where she has been completing her education. Miss A. G. Wiltse has been visiting relatives at Bar Harbor. She will soon return to her home in New York City.

In a letter to the Washington "Star" the widow of Gen. A. A. Humphreys states that the designer of the frigate Constitution and of all the old frigates of the United States Navy was Joshua Humphreys, of Philadelphia, the designer and architect of the American Navy.

The wife of Commo. W. D. Porter, Evelina, was a poetess and the author of the popular song, "Thou Hast Wounded the Spirit That Loved Thee." She was the daughter of William Anderson, a soldier of the Revolution and subsequently a political leader and member of Congress.

Lieut. L. L. Reamey, U. S. N., Secretary Herbert's aid, and Mrs. Reamey, with their little boy, have returned to Washington and are at their home, 1746 N Street. Mrs. Reamey will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, upon their return to New York from Europe next month.

Comdr. Francis A. Cook, U. S. N., assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Mrs. Cook have returned to their home in Washington after a delightful stay on the New England coast. Asst. Surg. Frank C. Cook, Comdr. Cook's son, obtained a day's leave from the New York, now at Tompkinsville, and visited his parents in Washington.

One of the most conspicuous figures at the recent celebration of the Society of the War of 1812 in Baltimore was Capt. James Hooper, who was born July 5, 1804, and when ten years old was a powder boy on the U. S. schooner Comet, in the Chesapeake Bay, on which his father was an officer. Hooper is of tall and commanding stature, and looks many years younger than he is.

Great regret is felt in naval and social circles in Washington at the coming departure of Naval Constr. Albert W. Stahl, U. S. N., who has been assigned to duty as Superintending Constr. at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Although he and Mrs. Stahl have resided in the Capital City for only a year, they have made many friends and best wishes will accompany them to their new home.

Rev. John D. Chidwick was given a reception Sept. 16 by the St. Stephen's Young Men's Catholic Society, of New York, in honor of his appointment as Chaplain U. S. N. P. J. Montague, vice-president of the society, presented Father Chidwick with a purse of \$500. The reverend gentleman was deeply affected by the presentation. He replied in a few remarks, expressing his sincere thanks for such warm manifestations of love and esteem.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., has written four papers which will shortly appear in the "Century." These are studies of the naval engagements which gave Nelson his fame—the battles of Cape St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen and Trafalgar. Recently there has been a marked revival of interest in the romantic career and the heroic achievements of Lord Nelson. This has been emphasized by the sale of the medals, decorations and personal relics of the great commander by the impoverished representatives of his family.

Lieut. Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker, U. S. N., is spending a few days with his family at Jamestown, R. I.

Civil Engr. P. C. Asserson, U. S. N., who has been on a month's leave, returned to Norfolk, Va., Sept. 17.

Lieut. G. F. W. Holman and Surg. A. F. Price, U. S. N., left Newport, R. I., Sept. 16 for the navy yard, New York.

Asst. Naval Constr. W. L. Capps, U. S. N., has returned to Washington from Newport, where he delivered an interesting and instructive course of lectures.

Adml. Kirkland and the officers of the U. S. cruiser San Francisco, accompanied by the U. S. Consul, were on Monday, Aug. 26, received by the President of the French Republic at his villa at Havre.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward P. Wood, U. S. N., attached to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, and Mrs. Wood are enjoying a stay in the North. In the absence of Lieut. Comdr. Wood Ensign Garrison A. Bispham is in charge of the Enlisted Men's Branch of the bureau.

Naval Constr. John B. Hoover, U. S. N., on duty as superintending Constr. of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, has been in Washington during the past week arranging some matters in connection with the Ram Katahdin, which is shortly to be given her official trial.

Navy officers lately registering in New York City are Asst. Engr. J. T. Myers, Gilsey House; Naval Cadets H. T. Baker and A. A. Pratt, Sturtevant House; Lieut. J. M. Poyer, Murray Hill; Pay Insp. A. Burts, Park Avenue; Comdr. John J. Brice, the Windsor; Ensign G. M. McCormick, Lieut. H. O. Dunn, Naval Cadet Alfred A. McKeithan, Grand Hotel; Naval Cadet C. T. Jewell, Gilsey House.

Asst. Naval Constr. Robert B. Dashill has become a cause of contention between the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Ordnance. Since his resignation from the Navy as a Lieutenant and his subsequent appointment to the Construction Corps he has been performing duty in the Ordnance Bureau. The assignment of Naval Constr. Stahl to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard has left a vacancy in the number of turret experts in the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn desires to have the services of such a competent officer as Mr. Dashill to succeed Mr. Stahl and he has therefore written to Secretary Herbert, asking the detail of Mr. Dashill to turret duty in his bureau. This is opposed by the Ordnance Bureau, who wish to retain Mr. Dashill in that bureau. Secretary Herbert is expected to shortly settle the matter.

The regard which Secretary Herbert feels for Rear Adml. F. M. Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is evidenced by a little incident which has just occurred. While on his inspection trip the Secretary was called upon to select names for the three gunboats building at Newport News and for a tug under construction at Mare Island. In compliment to Rear Adml. Ramsay he decided to name the tug the Unadilla, after the vessel with which Adml. Ramsay rendered excellent services for the cause of the Union in the attacks on Fort Fisher, Fort Anderson and other forts on the Cape Fear River. It is in recognition of the Admiral's services rendered then and since the war and particularly as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation that the Secretary decided to commemorate the name of the gunboat in the tug building at Mare Island. This little vessel is to be launched on Saturday.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski's latest address is care U. S. Consul, Tokio, Japan.

Inspr. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., visited in New York City this week, with headquarters at the Gilsey House.

Maj. B. D. Taylor, Surg., now at Fort Bliss, Tex., is to succeed the late Maj. Hubbard as post Surgeon at Fort McPherson, Ga.

"Harpers' Round Table" for Sept. 10 contains the first chapter of a story called "How Reddy Gained His Commission," by Capt. Charles A. Curtis, U. S. A.

Secretary of War Lamont and family return to Washington Sept. 21 from Sorrento, Me., where they have been summering, and settle down for the autumn and winter.

Mrs. Laura Simpson, wife of Lieut. W. A. Simpson, 2d U. S. Art., died Sept. 18 at Fort Adams, R. I. She was a daughter of the late William Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia.

Lieut. L. C. Andrews, 3d Cav., and a detachment from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., went to the Nose, Mt. Mansfield, on Sept. 18, and established a heliograph station at that point.

Lieut. W. R. Smith, 1st Art., who leaves Fort Sheridan Oct. 1, will spend October, November and December on leave before joining Van Ness' Battery at David's Island, N. Y. H.

Col. Dan Lamont, Secretary of War, is a mighty poor subject to interview, but the people like his blunt, honest ways all the same, says the Chicago "Inter-Ocean." Few men in public life have won praise from all parties more honestly than Col. Lamont. He is an American all over.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: Capt. H. J. Howe, retired; 2d Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, 4th Art.; Capt. Charles B. Clark, Ordnance; 2d Lieut. Girard Sturtevant, 25th Inf.; Brig. Gen. J. J. Coppinger, 1st Lieut. Grote Hutchison, 9th Cav.; Lieut. G. T. Douglass, 3d Cav.

Brig. Gen. Batchelder, Q. M. Gen., has returned to his desk at the War Department after a pleasant visit to his home in New Hampshire. Brig. Gen. Lieber, Judge Adv. Gen., expects the return of Mrs. Lieber and the Misses Lieber and Dr. Lieber, all members of his family, early next month. They have been abroad for some time past.

Secretary Lamont, upon his return, is expected to immediately approve the new cook book for the use of the Army. It has been greatly improved by the revision of Maj. C. A. Woodruff and Maj. S. T. Cushing, both on duty in the office of the Commissary General, and will be found extremely useful not only by the regular service but by the National Guard.

The last step in the total abandonment of Fort Mackinac as a military post was taken Sept. 18. The honor of hauling down the Stars and Stripes, which for more than 100 years had floated over the fort's historic walls, was awarded to Judge B. La Chance, a veteran of the late war. The fort and park are now under the supervision of the State of Michigan.

Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield and party, consisting of Lieut. Col. J. P. Sanger, his Military Secretary, and Lieut. Col. C. B. Schofield, his Aid-de-Camp, left Washington on Monday last for Chickamauga. They will return to the Capital Sept. 21, and Gen. Schofield will preside for the last time over the session of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, which begins on the 23d inst.

The transfer of the office of Superintendent of Recruiting Service in New York City to the War Department has been practically completed. Col. H. C. Wood, Asst. Adj't. Gen., will retire from duty as Superintendent of this service Oct. 1 and the business will then be entirely conducted from the War Department. Upon being relieved Col. Wood will be granted leave and is expected to go to his home, there to await retirement next spring.

Lloyd McK. Garrison, as referee, has reported to the Supreme Court that there will be a balance of about \$10,000 to be distributed among the children of the late Gen. Oliver L. Shepherd, U. S. A., who died April 15, 1894. His will provided that his property should be divided into four parts for the benefit of his four children, Dr. John M., Oliver J. and Russell L. Shepherd and Isabel M. Harmon, and after some dispute, now settled, it will be so divided.

The forthcoming report of Brig. Gen. J. N. Lieber, Judge Adv. Gen., based on returns received up to Aug. 31, will show that there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of courts martial which took place last year over the same twelve months of the preceding year. This is accounted for in part by officers of the War Department by the reduction of the reward for the apprehension of deserters. It also shows, in their opinion, that the morale of the service is improving and they are pleased to have such good evidence to substantiate their belief.

The quarter centennial reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, meeting in conjunction with the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, was held Sept. 18 in the monster tent, whose ample folds covered a concourse of about 10,000 people. Lieut. Gen. Schofield saw his old comrades in arms and many of his former antagonists for the last time prior to his retirement from active service. Two of the great leaders of the Union Army were present in the persons of their sons, Col. Fred D. Grant and the Rev. Father Thomas E. Sherman. Presiding over it in the absence of the aged president of the society, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, was the even more venerable Gen. J. D. Morgan, of Quincy, Ill., the hero of three wars.

Lieut. Henry A. Reed, 2d Inf., recently transferred from Fort Trumbull to Fort Schuyler, was, says a New London paper, asked to visit the barracks before starting and complied. On entering, the men came to attention and Sergt. Baisley advanced and in a few words in behalf of the battery presented to him an elegant gold-headed cane as a mark of respect and esteem. The Lieutenant in accepting spoke appreciatively and commended the men in terms that he said were most certainly deserved. The cane bears this inscription: "Presented to Lieut. H. A. Reed by Battery K, 2d Art." Lieut. Reed has been at Fort Trumbull nearly four years and has made many friends among the townspeople, who regret in this special instance that officers of the Army are not permanently stationed.

It is understood that the annual report of Paymr. Gen. Stanton will contain some radical recommendations, among them one urging the abolition of retained pay. It will be recalled that Gen. Stanton, while on one occasion Acting Paymaster General, made this recommendation. This matter was taken up by Secretary Lamont and the result is well known. In case Secretary Lamont should incorporate Gen. Stanton's recommendation in his annual report Congress will probably be asked to make an appropriation to cover the expenses of refunding the amount of retained pay now on hand to the soldiers it belongs to. This will prevent such a deficiency as the one under which the Army is now laboring as a result of the return of the retained pay to men under the act of February last. In any event there will be a deficiency in the pay of the service for the current year, and Secretary Lamont's report will ask that an appropriation be made so as to give the Department sufficient money to cover all expenses connected with this important branch of the Army.

Last week we briefly referred to the celebration at Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 10, of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the post. The "Pioneer Press" in an elaborate account of the proceedings says: "It is due to the unselfish work of Maj. George Q. White, Gen. E. C. Mason and Capt. Henry A. Castle that the affair was the splendid success it turned out to be. The entertainment consisted of a dress parade by the 3d Inf., Col. J. H. Page, commanding. The 3d Inf. Band furnished music for the parade and afterward for an evening promenade. The speakers were Gen. E. C. Mason, Archbishop Ireland and Mrs. Van Cleve. Maj. White presided. Immediately after the parade the soldiers and the visiting people returned past the old ruined fort to the triangular space on the brow of the bluff, where a stand, decorated with the national colors, had been erected. On this stand were seated Gen. Brooke, commanding Department of Dakota; Archbishop Ireland, Judge Flandrau, Mayor Pratt, of Minneapolis; Col. Glenn, U. S. A.; Gen. F. W. Seeley, Maj. G. Q. White, Mgr. Nugent, of Liverpool; Mgr. O'Brien, of London; Chaplain Hart, of Fort Snelling; Mrs. Gen. Horatio Van Cleve and daughter, Mrs. Gen. E. C. Mason, Mrs. Day and members of St. Paul Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Davis, of Minneapolis, and delegation of the order from that city; Mrs. Col. Page and Miss White. Immediately after all the persons in the stands were seated a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and at the conclusion of the firing Maj. White briefly outlined the objects of the meeting, after which he introduced Gen. E. C. Mason, who gave an interesting historical sketch of the fort."

In the case of William Foote, seaman U. S. N., who was tried before a G. C. M. which convened at League Island Aug. 1 for fraudulent enlistment, the accused was found guilty and sentenced "to be confined for the period of six months, and to perform extra police duties during said period; to lose all pay which is now due or which may become due him during the period of his confinement, and to be dishonorably discharged. Total loss of pay amounting to \$107." In reviewing the above case Acting Secretary of the Navy McAdoo says: "It appears that the accused plead guilty to the charge, but introduced in his defense a copy of the Navy Department G. O. No. 368, dated May 9, 1889, complimenting him for having, on two occasions, rescued shipmates from drowning, and for having gone overboard, during a heavy swell, to remove a rope which had fouled the propeller of the *Vandalia* at a time when that vessel's position was unsafe. The proceedings, finding and sentence in the case of Foote are approved, but in view of the repeated acts of heroism on his part, and of the unanimous recommendation of the court that clemency be shown him on account thereof, the period of confinement, with corresponding loss of pay, is reduced to three months, and so much of the sentence as provides for his dishonorable discharge is remitted. As thus mitigated, the sentence will be duly executed." The receiving-ship *Richmond* is designated as the place for confinement.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

H. Q. A. A. G. O., Sept. 16, 1895.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 14, 1895.

Retirement.—By operation of law, Sec. 1, act of June 30, 1892.

Post Chaplain John D. Parker, Sept. 8, 1895.

Transfers.

Lieut. Col. Evan Miles from the 20th Inf. to the 22d Inf., Sept. 11, 1895, vice Wheaton, transferred to the 20th Inf.

Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton from the 22d Inf. to the 20th Inf., Sept. 11, 1895, vice Miles, transferred to the 22d Inf.

2d Lieut. Bill A. Helmick from the 4th Inf. to the 6th Inf., Sept. 11, 1895, vice Duncan, transferred to the 4th Inf.

2d Lieut. Daniel Duncan from the 6th Inf. to the 4th Inf., Sept. 11, 1895, vice Helmick, transferred to the 6th Inf.

Casualties.

Lieut. Col. Edmund Butler, retired, died Aug. 21, 1895, at Trouville, France.

Maj. Van Buren Hubbard, Surg., died Sept. 6, 1895, at Fort McPherson, Ga.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj't. Gen.

G. O. 13, Dept. Colorado, Aug. 28, 1895.

Publishes instructions relative to requisitions for the information and guidance of officers serving in the Subsistence Department at posts in the Department of the Colorado.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. Isaac W. Littell, A. Q. M. (D. Tex., Sept. 14.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. G. Nasahl will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah. (Fort Hamilton, Sept. 15.)

The leave of seven days granted Maj. P. F. Harvey, Surg., is extended 10 days. (D. E., Sept. 17.)

The leave granted Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, A. Q. M. Gen., is extended 10 days. (H. Q. A., Sept. 14.)

Capt. Aaron H. Appel, Asst. Surg., will enter upon duty as attending Surgeon in Chicago. (D. Mo., Sept. 15.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Michael V. Sheridan, Adj't. Gen., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 14.)

Ord. Sergt. David A. Carey will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report, to await retirement. (D. Sept. 11.)

Hosp. Stwd. Edward Carter, now at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., will be sent to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., for duty. (H. Q. A., Sept. 18.)

Par. 4, S. O. 135, D. Mo., directing Maj. Gen. W. Baird, to pay certain troops at Chickamauga, Tenn., is revoked. (D. Mo., Sept. 7.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of 10 days, is granted Maj. P. F. Harvey, Surg. (Plattsburgh Barracks, Sept. 13.)

Leave for one month from the date of his relief from duty at Fort Logan, Col., is granted Capt. Louis A. L. Garde, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Sept. 12.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Philadelphia, Pa., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., on official business. (H. Q. A., Sept. 14.)

Lieut. Col. A. B. Carey, Deputy Paymr. Gen., will proceed to the camp of Light Bat. B, 4th Art., and pay the battery on muster of Aug. 31, 1895. (D. E., Sept. 16.)

Actg. Hosp. Stwd. Charles J. Wahlquist, Hospital Corps, Fort Riley, Kan., will be granted a furlough for three months, to terminate Dec. 31, 1895. (D. Mo., Sept. 10.)

Capt. Charles A. Booth, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, to take effect Sept. 10, and will report at Jeffersonville, Ind. (D. Platine, Sept. 9.)

Cpl. H. Clay Wood, Asst. Adj't. Gen., under date of Sept. 14, announces that he resumes command of the recruiting service, with headquarters in the Army Building at New York City.

Actg. Hosp. Stwd. Franz A. A. Luwe, now on temporary duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., will, upon arrival of Hosp. Stwd. Carter, be sent to his proper station, Fort McHenry, Md. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surg. Gen., Med. Dir. Department of Missouri, will proceed to and inspect the medical department and sanitary condition of Fort Wayne and Brady, Mich. (D. Mo., Sept. 13.)

Capt. Paul Shillock, Asst. Surg. will proceed to Fort Alien, Vt., and report for temporary duty during the absence of Capt. L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surg., ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion. (D. E., Sept. 19.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Maj. Clarence Ewen, Surg., now on sick leave, from duty at Fort Walla Walla who will report at Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.)

Cmty. Sergt. William H. Boag, now at Fort Buford, N. D., will be sent, on the abandonment of that post, or as soon as his services there can be spared, to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to relieve Cmty. Sergt. Isidore Kalmus, who will be sent to Fort Harrison, Mont., and will report upon his arrival to the commanding officer for duty. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

The following-named officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army as delegates at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held at Denver, Col., Oct. 1 to 4, 1895: Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Majs. Calvin De Witt, Surg.; Henry S. Turrill, Surg. Majs. De Witt and Turrill will proceed from their respective stations in time to reach Denver on Oct. 1. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.)

Col. Adelbert R. Buffington, Ord. Dept., will proceed about the latter part of this month, from Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to the works of the Phenix Bridge Co., Phoenixville, Pa., and to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., on official business pertaining to the erection of superstructure of United States bridge across the Mississippi River between Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Ia., and alteration of abutments and piers. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

The following assignment and change in the station and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. William H. Bixby, on or before the expiration of his sick leave, will proceed to and take station at Philadelphia, Pa., and relieve Maj. Charles W. Raymond, as engineer of the 4th Lighthouse District. Maj. Henry M. Adams, upon being relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, will relieve 1st Lieut. William E. Craighill as engineer of the 3d Lighthouse District. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

Par. 6, S. O. 182, H. Q. A., Aug. 6, 1895, relating to post Q. M. Sergt. George Eppert, is revoked. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.)

The following change of station and assignment of post Quartermaster Sergeants are made: Post Q. M. Sergt. George Eppert, now at Fort Pembina, N. D., will be sent, upon the abandonment of the post, to Fort Harrison, Mont., for duty. Post Q. M. Sergt. Peter Coffenberger, now at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, is assigned to that post for duty. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

Corp. C. R. Gerber, of Troop K, was promoted Sergeant on Sept. 9.

Troops A, D, E, and H, having been selected for transfer to the Department of Missouri, their stations are designated as follows: Troops A and D, at Fort Reno, O. T.; Troops E and H, at Fort Sill, O. T. (D. Mo., Sept. 12.)

Lance Corp. John Syan, of Troop B, was on Sept. 14 appointed Corporal.

In Troop G, Corp. J. Braeuninger was on Sept. 16 promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. Frank Rehbein was appointed Corporal.

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Leave for two days is granted Capt. G. A. Dodd, and leave for three days to Lieut. J. W. Heard. (Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 15.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect on or about Sept. 12, is granted Capt. Alexander Rodgers. (D. Cal., Sept. 7.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, Adj't. (D. E., Sept. 16.) Corp. J. Fett, A, has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. E. R. Crosier, A, appointed Corporal.

Pvt. George H. Marsh, Troop E, has been appointed Corporal.

6th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., is extended 15 days. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. John M. Morgan. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

The 8th Cav., at Fort Meade, are on a practice march to Hot Springs, S. D., via Tilford, Rapid City, Hermosa and Buffalo Gap.

8th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1895, is granted Capt. Martin B. Hughes, Fort Robinson, Neb. (D. Platte, Sept. 9.)

Troops D and I are relieved from duty at Fort Washakie, Wyo. The property of these troops, now at Fort Robinson, will be packed under the direction of Capt. John S. Loud. Together with the enlisted men and troop horses still at that post, it will be transported by rail to Casper, Wyo., whence Capt. Loud will conduct the men and horses to Fort Washakie, the necessary wagon transportation being furnished from the latter post. (D. Platte, Sept. 9.)

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker from Troop I to C; 1st Lieut. John F. McBlain from Troop C to I. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Col. Mizner, under date of Aug. 31, announces that 1st Lieut. William H. Smith, having received the detail to the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, his resignation as regimental Adjutant is accepted, and says: "In the discharge of his duties as regimental Adjutant, covering a period of nearly four years, Lieut. Smith has displayed that zeal, energy and ability for which he has long been conspicuous. In military spirit and soldierly bearing he presents an example worthy of emulation. Both socially and officially he has exerted an influence which will long be felt in his regiment, and his regimental commander regrets that existing orders deprive him of the services of this officer in so important a position. The regiment and military service are indebted to Lieut. McDonald for much valuable work." 1st Lieut. Letcher Hardeman is appointed regimental Quartermaster.

1st Lieut. J. B. McDonald is assigned to Troop F. The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. William E. Shipp from Troop D to L; 1st Lieut. John J. Pershing from Troop L to D; 2d Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood from Troop C to B; 2d Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell from Troop B to L; 2d Lieut. William T. Johnston from Troop M to G; 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach from Troop L to C; 2d Lieut. Jas. S. Parker from Troop G to M. (H. Q. A., Sept. 18.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. William R. Smith. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.) Corp. Peder Neilsen, H, has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. J. J. Monckton appointed Corporal.

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. H. Rowan. (Fort Adams, Sept. 16.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on being relieved from duty with Light Bat. A of his regiment, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward H. Catlin. (H. Q. A., Sept. 12.)

Sergt. Thomas Lewis, D, is detailed overseer of laborers. (Fort Adams, Sept. 12.)

Corp. John Cody, K, has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. C, Berg appointed Corporal.

Lieut. D. E. Aultman is detailed acting Signal Officer. (Fort Adams, Sept. 12.)

1st Lieut. H. A. Reed is relieved from duty at Fort Trumbull. (Fort Trumbull, Sept. 16.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest Hinds. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. G. F. E. Harison. (Fort Adams, Sept. 19.)

Lieut. W. A. Simpson will rejoin at Fort Adams Sept. 25 from his sad journey with the remains of his wife, who died recently.

1st Lieut. George O. Squier will proceed to Hanover, N. H., on official business pertaining to the preparation of a report of the results of experiments with the polarizing photo-chronograph at the U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. (H. Q. A., Sept. 14.)

Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Washington Barracks, Sept. 13.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

Leave for one day each is granted Lieuts. Clarence Deems and R. Honey. (Fort McHenry, Sept. 14.)

The leave for seven days, taken Sept. 15 by Maj. G. B. Rodney, commanding Fort McHenry, is extended two days. (D. E., Sept. 16.)

Sergt. Jens Heinrichsen, Bat. I, will proceed to Fort Washington and relieve Ord. Sergt. Sudsberger. (Washington Barracks, Sept. 13.)

1st Lieut. W. S. Alexander is granted two days' leave. (Washington Barracks, Sept. 13.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William P. Stone is extended 15 days. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

Leave for one day each is granted Lieuts. Clarence Deems and R. Honey. (Fort McHenry, Sept. 14.)

The leave for seven days, taken Sept. 15 by Maj. G. B. Rodney, commanding Fort McHenry, is extended two days. (D. E., Sept. 16.)

2d Lieut. George W. Kirkman is detailed as recruiting officer at Benicia Barracks, Cal. (D. Cal., Sept. 4.)

2d Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. Instituted by par. 3, S. O. 105, c. s., D. Cal., for and during the trial, only, of Sergt. William B. Yeater, Co. C, to enable him to act as counsel for the accused. (D. Cal., Sept. 4.)

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Peter Murray is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

The encumbrances upon the appearance and bearing of the 5th Inf. on the opening day of the Exposition at Atlanta, Sept. 18, were many and hearty, and the regiment was very much admired.

Leave for seven days each is granted Capts. H. Romeyn and 1st Lieut. E. C. Carnahan. (Fort McPherson, Sept. 15.)

Lieut. W. H. Chatfield is temporarily relieved from Co. D and attached to Co. E. Lieut. H. W. Rose is temporarily relieved from Co. E and attached to Co. D. (Fort McPherson, Sept. 13.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Pvt. John F. Smith, Co. F, who died at Fort Thomas, Ky., Sept. 12, was buried with military honors Sept. 13.

Lance Corp. J. H. Dopman, Co. C, has been appointed Corporal.

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect after the return of Co. C to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is granted 2d Lieut. John K. Miller, 8th Inf. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. F. L. Dodds, R. Q. M., is extended seven days. (D. E., Sept. 16.)

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Charles C. Clark from Co. D to I; 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer from Co. I to D. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Bard P. Schenck. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 14.)

Pvt. John Hanlon, Co. C, has been appointed Corporal.

Lieut. C. C. Clark is temporarily attached to Co. A. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 16.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 2d Lieut. Louis B. Lawton. (D. E., Sept. 13.)

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

1st Lieut. Edward H. Plummer is relieved from duty as Department of Missouri recruiting officer at Fort Sill, O. T., vice 2d Lieut. John M. Sigworth, appointed in his stead. (D. Mo., Sept. 16.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles J. T. Clarke, Adj't., is extended 13 days. (D. Mo., Sept. 11.)

Maj. Augustus H. Bainbridge, Fort Reno, O. T., is appointed a special inspector of unseizable property at that post and at Fort Sill, O. T. (D. Mo., Sept. 13.)

Capt. Gregory Barrett, now at Fort Reno, O. T., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as will enable him to report on Sept. 24 as a witness to the Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at that post. (D. Mo., Sept. 13.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine is relieved from further duty at the U. S. Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will join his company. (H. Q. A., Sept. 18.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Sergt. G. B. Stevens, Co. B, will conduct a general prisoner to Frankford Arsenal, Pa. (Fort Columbus, Sept. 14.)

Pvt. Harry Foss has been appointed Corporal in Co. A.

Lieut. F. D. Ely, on transfer of funds and property, will proceed to join his company at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (Fort Thomas, Sept. 12.)

Sergt. T. K. McCarthy, Co. A, will conduct general prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Port Porter, Sept. 13.)

Sergt. W. B. Carpenter, Co. H, will, with escort, accompany Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymr., from Lewiston to post. (Fort Niagara, Sept. 13.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. THOS. M. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 15, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Hugh A. Thacker. (D. Columbia, Sept. 7.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. James W. Powell, Jr., Capt. George K. McGuire and 1st Lieut. Robert C. Williams is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 23, to examine the qualifications of Sergt. Maj. Meister as to his qualifications for the position of Commissary Sergeant. (D. Mo., Sept. 16.)

16th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning is extended 10 days. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. David P. Cordray. (D. E., Sept. 16.)

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

A Sault Ste. Marie dispatch states: "Much interest is manifested over the trial in the Circuit Court of Pts. John W. Zibble and George Scott, of Fort Brady, charged with having murdered John Cadreau June 15

BLACK, STARR & FROST
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS. Will give SPECIAL ATTENTION to ALL ORDERS BY MAIL; also FOR GOODS OUTSIDE OF OUR LINE.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the West Point Class Rings for many years, and can supply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.
GEORGE HAMILIN,
President.
Choicest Old Clarets, White Wines,
Grape Brandy, Port, Sherry, Muscatel, Etc.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

For U. S. Government Academies and Medical Corps: New York Preparatory School. See notice under "Schools."

7th Regt. Band and Orchestra
N. G. S. N. Y.
W. B. ROGERS, Leader.
Office—25 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

FINE WINES, HAVANA CIGARS,
FANCY CROSERIES.
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.
5TH STREET & 6TH AVE.; BROADWAY & 43D STREET,
130 Chambers Street, New York.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

DEMPSEY & CARROLL
Art Stationers and Engravers
WEDDING INVITATIONS | FINE STATIONERY
VISITING and RECEPTION CARDS | Coats of Arms, Crests, Monograms and Address Dies
UNION SQUARE—36 East 14th Street—NEW YORK
Mail Orders given prompt attention

U. S. Army Standard Signal Corps Heliographs and Field Glasses; Special Artillery Anemometers, etc. Write to J. P. FRIEZ, 107 East German St., BALTIMORE, Md.

ENGLISH. FRENCH. GERMAN. SPANISH.
The undersigned begs leave to offer his services to the public as Translator, Teacher and Interpreter. All business confided to his care will be treated confidentially and satisfactorily to the parties interested at the rate of one dollar (\$1) per hour. Correspondence, social and commercial letters, circulars, catalogues, titles, contracts and business in general solicited; also commissions for the transactions of business for parties absent from the city. General information pertaining to business furnished. Office and school, 114 Matamoros Street, two doors from the Post Office. Telephone, 315. Refers to the editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

ENRIQUE C. CASTELLANOS,
MONTEREY, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

HOMWOOD RYE

OSWALD JACKSON & BRO., 21 South William St., New York.

Discussing the subject of the inability of the British Army to march, as shown in the recent distressing experiences of the Aldershot Division in its march to the New Forest, the London "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "A Sergeant of the Post Office Rifle Volunteers, writing to the 'Morning Post,' tells us that 'on the 6th inst. 850 men of the 24th Middlesex (Post Office) Volunteers marched from their camp at Jubilee Hill to Bissley, did their ball-firing practice from the 1,000 yards range to the 200 yards twice over, and then marched back to camp, a total distance of nearly twenty-five miles, without one of them suffering from sore feet.' These men were volunteers, called up for a week's training, yet their record is most creditable one. Why? Only because they were in physical training. They were letter carriers, constantly on their feet and consequently in good condition. Is it not an argument in favor of training, and an argument also in support of controversy?"

KEEP'S SHIRTS

will suit you. Measure them by whatever standard you will—looks fit, wear, finish—they are the best in the world. Just that—nothing less—nothing more—just the best.

Keep's Shirts made to order, to fit, unlaundered, \$1.50; laundered, \$1.20 more. The same quality ready to wear, with different sleeve lengths, \$1.50 each.

KEEP MFG. COMPANY,
Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th Sts., New York.

U. S. MILITARY WHEELMEN.

AN ASSOCIATION OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIER WHEELMEN.
Address Hugh J. BARRON, Secretary,
621 Broadway, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

B U D D .

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Scarfs and Ties for Fall in Endless Variety of Quality and Price.

Underwear and Hosiery of the Best Makes.

WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

MADISON SQUARE, West, - NEW YORK.

R. LUCKEY, Importer and Tailor,
ARMY and NAVY UNIFORMS.

206-208 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

Lowest Prices, Liberal Terms, Fitting Guaranteed.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE

YALE MIXTURE.

Made by MARBURG BROS.

The American Tobacco Co., Successor.

A Delightful Blend of

St. James' Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand "Pickings."

A. C. McCLURG & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
CHICAGO,

WILL SEND, ON REQUEST, SPECIMENS OF

Wedding Invitations and Announcements,

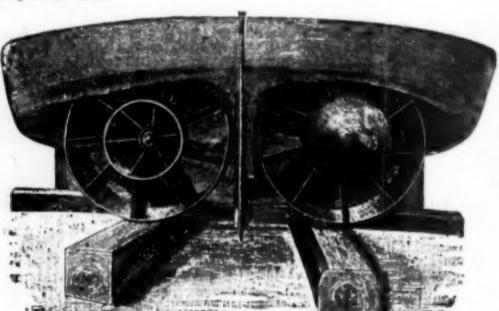
Visiting Cards,

Correspondence Papers,

Address and Monogram Dies, etc.,

to enable Army Officers to make intelligent and satisfactory selections. The quality of the work may be judged from the specimens.

We reproduce here an illustration appearing in "La Yacht," showing the helicoidal turbine screws applied to two steel naphtha launches recently ordered by the Russian Government for their pontoon service. The contract requires a speed not less than six and one-half knots on a three hours' trial, carrying twenty completely equipped soldiers, each assumed to weigh 80 kilos, and sufficient fuel for a run of thirty hours at full speed. The draught is not to exceed 0.370 meter (14.77 inches), and to secure this, the peculiar form of screw here shown has been adopted. The engines are to develop twelve horse-power. The boats are to be named the Wisler and the Naref, and are to be built by Escher Wyss & Cie.



Lieut. Fiske's range telegraph having successfully passed a service test of one year on board the U. S. S. San Francisco and of eight months on board the U. S. S. Cincinnati, the Navy Department has decided to install it on an adequate scale in the new battleships Maine and Texas. In each ship there will be eight range indicators placed in convenient positions near the guns, which will show instantaneously the measurements of distance made by the range finder. The Maine and Texas will be the first ships in our service to be



THE NEW SLEEVE LINK

14k Gold Dumb Bell

Can't come apart. ALL ONE PIECE. Money refunded if not satisfactory. New 1896 Catalogue mailed Free SEND FOR IT.

ALL
GOODS
SENT WITH
PRIVILEGE
OF
INSPECTION.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
IMPORTER,
Diamonds & Watches
103 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

C. JEYNE, 1012 Madison St.
CHICAGO & 153 Wabash Ave.
IMPORTERS AND GROCERS
WINES, CIGARS AND TOILET ARTICLES
DELICACIES FROM EVERY CLIME
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED. PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION

equipped throughout with range indicators, as the San Francisco had only two and the Cincinnati had only four. The system of range indicating decided on involves a considerable number of comparatively small indicators, in contradistinction to the schemes tried in European navies, all of which comprise a small number of large indicators, each indicator being intended to supply information to many guns. It is believed that in this important matter our Navy has made a decided advance over European navies, because not only is our apparatus more reliable and simple, but it possesses the great military advantage that an injury in action to any one of the large number of indicators affects only one gun or group of guns, and even then these guns can get information from another indicator near at hand, whereas in European systems an injury to any one of the very small number of indicators makes it impossible for many of the guns to ascertain the range. It is an encouraging sign for those officers who believe in developing the art of gunnery that the difficult problem of telegraphing ranges to the guns has been solved in a simple and efficient way.

In an interview published by the New York "Tribune" Chauncey M. Depew, who has just returned from Europe, says: "Our enlarged Navy, our recent collision with the British Foreign Office over Nicaragua and Venezuela, our increasing interest in foreign affairs and the possibility of an Administration that will enforce the Monroe doctrine, have created a new and unusual interest in the affairs of the United States. This is evinced by the London 'Times' appointing Mr. Smalley its special representative in this country and printing several columns a week of his cables. The statesmen of both parties would like an offensive and defensive alliance with us. They want our help in China and Japan and the difficulties arising out of French, Russian, German and Turkish hostilities in the East. They would gladly bundle all American matters into our hands in exchange for such an understanding. The strength of the Tories is in the cities, and hence their power is felt most there."

The Government will have to pay at least \$11,000 for repairs and changes in the Port Royal dry dock. This is the result of the investigation of the recent board, whose report was given in last week's "Journal." Mr. McCarthy, the contractor, will also have to make certain repairs, but these are minor in character. Commo. Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has made his indorsement on the board's report and it has been forwarded to Secretary Herbert for his action. Like the board, Commo. Matthews holds that the designs for the dock are responsible for the defects which have developed. These were approved by Secretary Tracy, as we have already said, notwithstanding an adverse report made by a board which considered them. It is expected that some months will elapse before the dock will again be ready for trial.

The New York papers are giving much attention at present to the question of an entire regiment of infantry being stationed at Governor's Island instead of only three companies as now and are quoting the objections of this one and that one. Mayor Strong, of New York, however, is quoted as saying: "We have already in our midst the finest body of soldiers in the world. I refer to our militia. Our militia have many times proved their efficiency. But I don't see why anybody should object to the regiment it is proposed to station near us. On the contrary, I think it would be an advantage to this city. Why? Because this large body of men would need to be fed and otherwise provided for, and that means more money in our markets. On this account I would like to see half a dozen regiments here."

September 21, 1895.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

41

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1895

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6 a year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4 each copy; clubs ordering 10 or more, \$3 each copy. Club rates are strictly in advance. The offer of club rates does not include mess or club subscriptions. Domestic Postage prepaid. Foreign Postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by express money order, post office order, check or draft, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise. Both the old and new address should be given.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
Bennett Bldg., 93 to 101 Nassau St., New York.

To Advertisers.

The "Army and Navy Journal" has much the largest circulation of any service periodical in the United States, and it reaches a class of readers all over the world not easily accessible by other mediums.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

"The international yacht race for 1895 is an incident of the past. Disappointing as was its outcome in some respects, if the test of speed—not the tricks of jockeying—was the prime object of the encounter, the honors belong clearly to the Defender. None but the willfully blind can deny such fact. But there are signs that the average Briton will look askant at such truth, as Lord Nelson turned his blind eye to the signals of Sir Hyde Parker at Copenhagen. Mr. Depew says, indeed, that the English will believe whatever Lord Dunraven tells them of the race." Well, what if they do? What difference does it make to us on this side of the water what England or Englishmen think of us as respects any question, so long as we feel that we are right? The American people long since cast off their swaddling clothes, and the general public cares no more for the harping and scolding of John Bull than it does for the possible fault-finding of any other nationality.

"Englishmen may look upon Dunraven as a martyr to overcrowding and Yankee sharpness, but Amer'ca will regard him as a ready letter writer but unready racer. Had the Valkyrie been the winner not a lisp as to a crowded course would probably have been heard. The talk on the part of his lordship and his friends would undoubtedly have been as soft as Lydian airs. But as matters stand the seeming unwisdom of his course reflects the character of Ethelred the Unready.

"The truth is, Great Britain assumes to be the mistress of the sea, and it cuts her to the quick to be beaten on an element she arrogantly claims as especially her own. The seamen of our Navy during the past century have, as we know, won a great many boat races from British men-of-war's men the world over. How ungracious such defeats have often been taken by our British brethren our officers and men have seen full well. But the Briton cannot help his dogged assumption; it runs in his blood. In such doggedness, however, he forgets one point, the point that the same blood, improved, perhaps, by environment, flows in the veins of Brother Jonathan, a flow that refuses to course in any secondary channel.

"In Mr. Iselin and Capt. Haff Lord Dunraven and his captains found their equals in skill and courtesy. It may be affirmed, indeed, that in pluck and action under adverse conditions the former outmatched the latter. The committee of the New York Yacht Club unquestionably made a correct decision of the several questions that unfortunately had to be submitted to it. The American people would have tolerated nothing less, and it may be said that from the moment the result of the second race was known no candid man could believe that the Valkyrie could ever beat the Defender—except through accident.

"A race over the course at Marblehead would not have made the slightest difference in results. The waters of the coast are crowded all summer long with pleasure craft from New York to the Penobscot, and there would have been as many onlooking vessels off the coast of Massachusetts as were present in the course near Sandy Hook. I recall the fact that when we were making the speed trials of the New York and Columbia between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise in 1893 there were two or three occasions when coasters crossed and recrossed the lay line of the track, threatening to bring the trials to a dead halt. And in the light of all that has occurred we may safely assume that the British yacht fast enough to win back the America's cup has yet to be built. As good Americans we may hope that the cup will ever stay with us."

"Let not Britannia, but Columbia, rule the wave!"

"The coming generation will see to that. As our waste places fill up and our population and wealth increase and the advantages and benefactions of commerce and home-built marine once more enlarge the vision and move the endeavor of our people in maritime channels the flag of the United States will resume its old-time glory on the sea."

GEO. E. BELKNAP."

This vigorous letter, addressed to the "Army and Navy Journal" by Adm. Belknap, so fully accords with our own opinion that we present it here with our editorial comments upon the contest between Valkyrie and Defender. John Bull is a very good fellow and we love and respect him, but he never feels at home in any position except on top, and if fortune places him in any other he is quite sure that some one must have wronged him. This is the sum and substance of the Earl of Dunraven's complaints. No disadvantages resulting from the overcrowding of the course in New York Bay can equal those attending a yacht race on the Clyde when the Vigilant was beaten three times running by the Britannia, her only competitor, in 1894. This is fully shown in an article appearing in the New York "Sun" of Thursday, which says: "On an open course like Sandy Hook, steamboats, or no steamboats, it cannot be said absolutely that the Vigilant would have won, but the results would certainly have been much closer."

"A circumstance of much greater interest in connection with the persistent complaints against our excursion boats occurred in the first race when, before starting, the Satanita ran into the Valkyrie II. and sunk her. Against Capt. Cranfield's remarks yesterday that that was but an ordinary accident on a water as clear of interruption as he would have had the Sandy Hook course, we quote from an interview published at the time with Mr. Watson, the Valkyrie's designer: 'In a luff to clear a small boat,' said Mr. Watson, 'which was in the way, Satanita ran into us.' These were the 'Daily Graphic's' comments:

"The accident to the Valkyrie was the result of overcrowding, of which the Valkyrie's owner complained so bitterly in America."

"Such are the cold records of events here and abroad. If Mr. Gould, or Capt. Haff, who commanded the Vigilant in England, ever indulged in self-apologetic denunciation of the queer, fickle and long-outdated English courses we never heard it in this country, and we don't believe it was ever heard in England. We are perfectly free to say that in all the cup contests we have had the faster yacht. In the case of the two Valkyrie ventures, unfortunately, the defeats seem to have whipped out of the party all trace of courtesy or reason."

If this international yacht race has not accomplished all that was hoped for, it has at least made it clear that the supremacy in yacht construction remains on this side of the Atlantic. No American believes, and no fair-minded Englishman can assert, that the Valkyrie could have won the America's cup had her owner been entirely relieved from the annoyances concerning which he made public complaint when it was clear that his boat was outclassed. At the same time it is only fair to say that these annoyances were very great. The Earl of Dunraven sought to have a course laid out by the New York Yacht Club somewhere else than off New York. He suggested Marblehead, but was content to go almost anywhere away from New York. After considering his request the yacht committee declined to grant it. Then was Lord Dunraven's opportunity to decline to race for the cup—not when a race under conditions undoubtedly alike favorable or unfavorable to both boats left his hopelessly in the rear. He had sailed before over this course of which he complained and knew exactly what to expect. Had he stood his ground the lovers of yachting in this country would have tried to secure for him a trial over a course to which no objections were raised by him.

But there were strong reasons why the New York Yacht Club should wish to have a race where their friends could see it, and the course selected gave no advantages to the Defender. Still, no one striving for victory in a close contest likes to listen to the blowing of innumerable steam whistles, the tooting of bands and the shouting of thousands of spectators, especially when these various sounds assume something of a partisan character. Our own yachtsmen have lost their tempers in this inferno, but never to the extent of the English champion, though the circumstances must have made the occasion a particularly galling one for him. In English waters whistling, except for signaling under the rules of the road, is prohibited by law and it should be here. Cheering there is not so lusty nor so frequent, and English yachtsmen are not accustomed to the pandemonium of sounds which accompany a race in New York Harbor. The New York "Sun" is mistaken in saying that at Cowes the Vigilant had to sail twice through the "British fleet." There was but one English man-of-war present, one American (the Chicago) and four Germans. The Vigilant had a perfectly clear course then.

Allowing the fullest latitude to all that may be said in extenuation, the action of the Earl of Dunraven in withdrawing from the race as he did went quite beyond his right. There were others to be considered besides himself and his wounded sensibilities. Concerning the third race there would appear to have been some misunderstanding. It is unfortunate that the contest which promised so much should have resulted as it did and opened up the prospect of an endless dispute between the yachtsmen of the only two countries who can enter into an international contest. In a private letter to us a naval officer says:

"A Dutch yacht race is one in which no one gets excited or bad temper generated. I went to one. We started at 7 A. M. with the ebb tide, drifted down the river until just before the flood tide made, then anchored. The gun was fired as the first vessel floated by the line. All hands went to dinner on the flag steamer, had a good time, and when the tide got strong flood fired another gun, got under way and drifted back. The gun fired again as the first boat passed the stakeboat and

won the cup. All the owners of yachts were on the steamer. Time was taken, all had a devilish good time, and no one quarreled or hauled out of the race. That's the kind of a race! The same with the Navaho off Cowes, again the Royal Thomas yacht race from Gravesend, and then last year's at Cowes with the Vigilant. There were no vessels following the race; no one was hampered. There was no blanketing nor wash of sea. All was clear. Thousands of people came to witness the race, but they were either on anchored boats or on the beach. There are no Grand Republics or other five-story steamboats over there to becalm a craft half a mile off, and so there is no pandemonium to distract one's attention from sailing his craft at her best."

The shooting of the escaping prisoner Coffey at Fort Sheridan has led to much discussion of the effect of the new Army bullet, from the new Army gun, which has been for the first time employed here in taking human life. Lieut. Thompson, chief ordnance officer of the Department of the Missouri, in discussing the affair said: "The new rifle has been regarded as more humane than the Springfield, because in making wounds not necessarily fatal it is less likely to mangle or to injure bones and muscles by shattering or lacerating them. Then, too, it is less liable to strike a vital part of the body. The bullet passes clean through the body, and unless it touches a vital part the injured person has a far better chance of recovery than if the wound is large and jagged. In war the object of one Army is to disable the other, and this may be done as effectively by wounding as by killing. I consider the Krüger-Jorgensen bullet less humane when it pierces a vital organ. Its contact with fluid matter, according to a peculiar law of vibration, has an explosive effect. In bone vibration is not established, and the hole made by the bullet would be clean-cut. In experiments made with the rifle tin cans filled with stones have had clean holes made through them, but cans filled with water and stones have been burst. In muscles and bones only will wounds be less painful and fatal." "The Krüger-Jorgensen is not diabolical," said Col. A. Hartshorn, Med Dir. Department of the Missouri. "Experiments thus far prove that the bullet makes a clean wound through hard substances, cutting a bone rather than fracturing it. Many lives will thus be saved in war. The old Springfield bullet 'wabbled' in its course and never failed to fracture a bone or tear the flesh when it struck. With such weapons as the new rifle the mortality in a battle ought not to be nearly so great as of old."

In an article entitled "A Bureau of Defamation" the New York "Times" quotes from our article of last week and says: "The phrase 'Bureau of Defamation' is very suggestive, and implies among other things that there are several such assailants and that the newspaper dispatch which the 'Journal' refers to is not only the channel used for their purposes. As we noted the other day, the dispatch showed, from internal evidence, a hand familiar with the War Department and with West Point, as it quoted regulations governing cadets at the Military Academy with which a newspaper correspondent at Washington would not be likely to be acquainted. Nor is it to be presumed that any one connected with the press would have any interest in thus attacking Gen. Miles. Its malicious statements were in keeping also with a number of other attacks and insinuations for a specific purpose, for no doubt Gen. Miles' approaching command of the Army will be distasteful to a very few prejudiced, narrow-minded men forming a clique in Washington. But outside of the dispatches concocted in the 'Bureau of Defamation' at Washington we have seen no comment in any part of the United States unfavorable to Gen. Miles' succession to the command of the Army. It has been regarded rather as a compliment to the great army of citizen soldiers who volunteered between 1861 and 1865, in addition to being the well-earned reward of distinguished service and also the continuation of the time-honored precedent." The "Times" then proceeds to refute some of the criticisms upon Gen. Miles, which have already been sufficiently

In an article on "The Services and the Missionaries" the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says: "As to the converts made by missionaries in China we are skeptical to a degree. The Chinese character is one that does not lend itself easily to conversion, and the educated Chinaman not unnaturally and very logically invites Christians to agree among themselves before they ask him to change his ancient beliefs and become one of them. The whole of this missionary business appears to us to be not only a great waste of energy and money, but likewise a constantly recurring cause of disputation, and, consequently, necessity for our interference, armed and otherwise, in various parts of the globe. There are no persons, we feel assured, who are better conversant with the correctness of our assertions than naval officers. They know full well the futility of this missionary enterprise, and if they do not say all they know there are very frequently reasons for their reticence. The whole thing is a great waste of energy and money, both of which might well be spent at home. After all, there are far more and far worse savages in London than in either Calcutta or Canton, and the lowest Hindoo or Chinaman is, as regards civilization and refinement, far in advance of the degraded Englishmen who live in the purlieus of this great city and who are animals in everything save their vice and their criminality."

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary, Wm. McADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm'l. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm'l. C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm'l. F. M. Bunce.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm'l. W. A. Kirkland. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adm'l. Charles S. Norton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.). Left Panama Sept. 15 for Guayaquil. Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) On patrol duty in Bering Sea. Address mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. J. McGowan. (Training-ship.) At Yorktown, Va.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns (n. a. s.) At navy yard, New York. Her officers have been detached and the vessel ordered out of commission on once. Her stores are now being landed.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.) At Cheefoo, China. To be relieved by the cruiser Olympia and return home.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.) (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Has been ordered to remain at sea cruising about Hawaiian Islands, with headquarters at Honolulu.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (a. a. s.) At Cape Town. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.) At Nagasaki, Japan.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) Off Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (a. s.) At Cheefoo, China.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.) At Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.) Was at Pagoda, China, Aug. 13.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (s. d.) Left New York Sept. 17 for Gloucester, Mass., to assist in laying off a course for the trial of the Katahdin. Will be one of the stakeboats at this trial. At Gloucester Sept. 18.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Training-ship.) Cruising along the New England coast until Oct. 15, when she will go into winter quarters at Boston.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.) On a cruise. At Plymouth, England, Sept. 4. Is due at Gibraltar Oct. 12; Tangier, Oct. 30; St. Thomas, Dec. 9, and return to Yorktown, Va., about Jan. 1. If there is time she will stop at Cadiz for a few days. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.) Left Norfolk, Va., Sept. 17 for League Island, Pa.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. Wildes (Receiving-ship.) At Mare Island, Cal.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. W. B. Hoff (s. d.) At navy yard, New York. Will proceed on a trip South.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (a. s.) At Shanghai, China.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) Placed in commission at the navy yard, New York, Sept. 17.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill (a. s.) At Marseilles Sept. 13. Ordered to join the San Francisco.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (s. d.) At Pelee, Mich. Address Put-in Bay, O.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a. s.) Off Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal. Will relieve the Ranger.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.) At Chemulpo, Cal. Comdr. Reisinger ordered to command per steamer of Oct. 12.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (p. s.) At San Francisco, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. s.) (Flagship.) Off Tompkinsville, N. Y.

NEWARK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling, (s. a. s.) At Cape Town, South Africa, Aug. 12.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) Off Tompkinsville, N. Y.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (p. s.) At Honolulu Sept. 2 en route to China to relieve the Baltimore, and become the flagship of the station. Repairs were needed to her condenser tubes, and she will likely remain on the coast of Hawaii until the first week in October.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.) Arrived at Cheefoo Sept. 14.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) Off Tompkinsville, N. Y.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) Address all mail to Panama, care U. S. Consul. Sailed Sept. 20 from Guayaquil for Panama, where she will remain until relieved by the Marion.

RICHMOND, Lieut. S. P. Comly in temporary command. (Receiving-ship.) At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public.) At the foot of East 28th St., New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) At Southampton, England.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship) En route to U. S. from her summer cruise. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass, Norfolk, Va. In Hampton Roads, Va. Trial delayed by slight accident to machinery.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (a. d.) At Mare Island. To sail on Sept. 25 for San Diego, where she is to remain until Oct. 5, and then proceed to Magdalena Bay to make surveys. Her address is care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kauts (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Ackley (s. a. c.) Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore is ordered to command, per steamer of Sept. 14. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (a. s.) Comdr. Charles H. Stockton ordered to command per steamer of Sept. 3. At Cheefoo, China, Aug. 26.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 11.—When the Mohican is placed out of commission at Mare Island, 1st Lieut. L. C. Lucas is detached from that vessel and ordered to command marine guard the Marion when the latter is placed in commission.

1st Lieut. C. G. Long is detached from Marine Barracks Portsmouth, N. H., and is ordered to report at navy yard, New York, on Sept. 16, to command the marine guard the Maine.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

An examination of applicants for the position of 2d Assistant Engineer in the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service is to be held in a day or two at the Treasury Department. There are 10 vacancies in this corps, and the following are the names of the candidates: Eugene Betts Rutgers, N. Brunswick, N. J.; John I. Bryan, Kentucky; Eddy Chester, Rhode Island; J. M. Dowling, Jr., Kentucky; H. Eisenbrandt, Allyn Field and G. F. Ireland, Maryland; John T. Fay, Ohio; L. W. Jewell, Ashby Murfitt and C. Wheeler, Virginia; N. A. Newton and Arthur L. Robinson, Kentucky; S. M. Rock, Pennsylvania; C. G. Porcher, Virginia; W. J. Sedgwick, District of Columbia; Walter Taylor, New York; U. N. Usina, Georgia; John Walton, New Jersey.

Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has returned to Washington from a short vacation spent with his family in New York.

1st Lieut. George H. Gooding was in Washington Thursday last, en route to his new station in command of the Hudson. Capt. Engr. A. L. Churchill and 1st Asst. Engr. C. Green have been ordered to Cleveland, O., to inspect the steel hull plating for Revenue cutter No. 1.

1st Lieut. J. C. Moore to the Colfax. Capt. F. D. Walker to duty as superintendent of construction of Life-Saving stations on Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The examination of candidates for entrance into the Engineering Corps has been postponed until next month.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Spain is to send a squadron to Buenos Ayres to protect Spaniards against the wrath of the native sympathizers with Cuba.

H. M. S. S. Majestic ran aground on her trial to Sept. 9, and though she was floated at high water her hull will have to be examined before she is tried again.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sept. 17, who are going to present the new cruiser Brooklyn with a silver service, it was resolved to throw open the design competition. On motion of A. A. Low it was resolved that the testimonial should cost not less than \$10,000. A subscription list was opened and the public-scholar children of Brooklyn will be among the contributors.

According to advices from the Pacific coast the U. S. Philadelphia will, on leaving San Francisco, go at once for target practice to Port Angeles, Puget Sound, and when this is concluded will make a tour of the sound. After touring the sound the Philadelphia will visit Portland during the exposition and fair and later will visit the ports of Southern California. She will go either to the South American coast or Honolulu—probably to both.

The second class battleship Maine was placed in commission at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the afternoon of Sept. 17 with the usual formalities. In the absence of Commo. Sicard, who was serving on the Peñey court martial, Capt. Frederick Rogers, Captain of the yard, was in charge of the ceremony and turned the ship over to her commander, Capt. Arent S. Crownahan. Quite a number of officers and civilians were present. The quarters for officers and men are reported to be very comfortable. The Maine is a steel-armored cruiser of 6,682 tons displacement. She is propelled by twin screws and her indicated horse-power is officially stated to be 9,000. There is still some minor work to be done on the vessel and as soon as completed she will join the squadron under Adm'l. Bunce.

The vessels of the North Atlantic, consisting of New York, Montgomery, Minneapolis and Raleigh, arrived off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., on the morning of Sept. 16 from Fisher's Island. The squadron has been joined by the Columbia and will depart in a few days for maneuvers at sea to the southward and eastward of Sandy Hook and to the eastward of the Capes of the Chesapeake.

The recent drill work and evolutions at Fisher's Island proved highly successful and great practical benefit have been derived by both officers and men.

Secretary Herbert, as the result of his recent visit to the Atlantic navy yards, concludes that the present system of employing workmen in the yards results in saving of at least 25 per cent. in its labor bill, owing to the increased efficiency of the force compared with what it was formerly.

A company is said to be formed in Paris, with a capital of 700,000 francs, for the purpose of carrying experiments with ships built on the bateaux rouler system.

A well-known authority on marine engines has declared that in the British Navy "breakdowns are becoming rarer every day; in our battleships they are practically unknown." This view is borne out by experiences during this year's maneuvers.

The dispatch boat Dolphin is to be overhauled. Her boilers are in bad condition and will have to be replaced. It has been known for some time past that the machinery was breaking down and a recent survey has brought to light the fact that it cannot be longer used in service. In accordance with the recommendation of a report which has just been received by the Department it has been determined to supply new boilers to this vessel, and with this object in view Capt. Melville has included in his estimates \$10,000 for new boilers for the Dolphin. The Dolphin is the first vessel of the new Navy to be placed in commission and she has been actively in service ever since.

In an attempt to launch the French armored cruiser Pothou Aug. 22, though the vessel began to glide the ways, she presently stuck fast and still remains in a dangerous position. Other attempts were made without success and it has been decided to defer further efforts until September, when the tides will be higher. Meanwhile the cruiser has been shored up.

The Sokol, or Haub, the new Russian torpedo destroyer launched by the Yarrows last month, has broken the record in speed. The mean of each set of runs was 25.77, 27.8, 29.36 and 30.28 knots. The maximum speed was realized with 426 revolutions, and the moderate steam pressure of 165 pounds per square inch on the boilers, the air pressure never exceeding 1 1/2 lb. of water. The French sea-going torpedo catcher has made a speed of 30.2 knots. The Sokol had a dead weight of 35 tons. She is built entirely of mild steel and displaces 240 tons; her length is 190 feet and her beam 18 feet 6 inches. She is fitted with a triple-expansion engines of 4,000 i. h. p. supplied by eight Yarrow water-tube boilers, and the normal speed is 20 knots. Another vessel just added to the Russian fleet, the armed transport and surveying

September 21, 1895.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

43

Samoyed, 1,055 tons, built by the Thames Ironworks, attained a continuous speed during nearly seven hours of 12½ knots, being one knot in excess of the contract.

The U. S. monitors Mahopac and Manhattan left the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., in tow, for League Island, Pa., on Sept. 17.

An order in Council authorizes an increase in the very inadequate pay of engineer officers of the Royal Navy, for which they have been long contending.

The French Minister of Marine has decided that the name of Lieut. Espinassy, who died from the wounds he received in the explosion on board the Bouvines, shall be given to a gun or torpedo boat.

Two new docks are to be built by private persons at Uraju Bay, in Japan. One will measure 407 feet in length, 100 feet wide and 30 feet in depth, and be at Tateura; and another 360 feet in length, 60 feet wide and 27 feet deep, at Tanido, in the same bay.

It is stated that Russian sea-going torpedo boats are henceforth to be known by numbers instead of by names. The numbers 1 to 100 are reserved for local defense boats, 101 to 250 for sea-going boats in the Baltic, and from 251 onward to those in the Black Sea. The Vryv and Sokol, however, will retain their names.

Advices from New London, Conn., Sept. 6, state that Charles Barnes, captain of the navy yard steamer Lily, has been missing since Sept. 1. He was paid off that day and has not since been on duty. He was employed for several years at the Brooklyn Navy Yard as a spark maker. About a year ago he was appointed to the naval station steamer. He is about 60 years old and a man of good habits as far as known.

The competitive test of types of machine guns, as the result of which one is to be adopted for the naval service, commenced on Monday, Sept. 16, at the Washington Navy Yard. The board conducting the test is composed of Lieut. Newton E. Mason, Prof. Philip R. Alger and Ensign N. C. Twining. The first gun tested was the Gatling, which is to be followed by the Colts, Ackles, Hotchkiss, Maxim and American Gardner. The guns are all of service caliber—6 mm.

A new gateway has been cut through the wall of the navy yard, New York, directly opposite Sands Street. When this is completed the old entrance at the foot of York Street will be closed. At the new entrance a guard house is to be erected, and the change will be one of advantage, as the yard can be more easily reached by the cars than at the old entrance. The work, it is expected, will be finished by November. No work is being done on the Chicago, which needs extensive repairs, nor will any be commenced until the much-needed appropriation is forthcoming. The work of landing the stores from the Atlanta, it is expected, will be completed next week, when the vessel will be put out of commission. All her officers have been ordered detached and assigned to new duties, which are given in our Navy Gazette this week. The battleship Maine, which was placed in commission last Tuesday, is still at the yard, where she will probably remain for several weeks pending the completion of work on her.

Lieut. John J. Knapp, who has been investigating the enforcement of the labor regulations at the Boston Navy Yard, has returned to Washington. Lieut. Knapp says he has made a report of the condition of affairs at this yard to Commo. Miller, the commandant of the yard. He declines to say anything further in the matter, but it is generally understood that his visit to Boston will not result in the sensational discoveries made by him at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Secretary Herbert is expected to shortly make an important change in the present system of employing labor at navy yards. He has been endeavoring for some time past to decide upon a plan for retaining the most efficient men at the yards while work is at hand and of taking them on again should work in the mean time become slack and they are discharged, ahead of those above them on the register. The present method of employing men according to their number on the register results often in the yards getting inferior men until work is more brisk, when the bottom of the register is reached and more efficient men are obtained. Suggestions have been made both by Rear Adm. Brown, commanding of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and Commo. Sciaro on this subject, and upon the return of the Secretary from his Southern trip he is expected to promulgate new regulations for the employment of labor at navy yards which will contain a plan embodying his ideas as above stated.

There are good reasons for believing that the Herreshoffs will build the three torpedo boats, bids for which were recently opened at the Navy Department. The act provided that the boats should be built one on the Gulf, one on the Mississippi and the third on the Pacific coast, but the law experts of the Department have discovered a loophole in the law and Secretary Herbert has decided to take advantage of it. The three boats will be built under plans submitted by the Herreshoffs. They are identical with those prepared by the Department with the exception of the plans for the machinery. The changes so far as the latter designs are concerned were necessary on account of the proposal of the Herreshoffs to get 27½ knots speed per hour out of each boat. He will be paid \$147,000 for each boat. The report of Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn and Engr.-in-Chief Melville on the bids submitted for these torpedo boats has been sent to the Secretary and it is understood that they recommend the acceptance of the Herreshoffs' offer.

The U. S. S. Texas, Capt. Glass, left the navy yard Norfolk, Va., Sept. 5, for sea in order to make a trial and be inspected. The Norfolk "Landmark" in commenting on her departure, says: "Notwithstanding all the lugubrious predictions and insinuations fired at the Texas by invidious critics, that stately battleship, Capt. Henry Glass commanding, pulled out from her moorings at the navy yard Sept. 5 at 7:30 o'clock, that being flood tide, and started on her maiden trip to sea to spend the day outside in testing her machinery. As she steamed away from the yard the Texas saluted the pennant of Rear Adm. George Brown and the salute was returned by the St. Helena Battery. The majestic warship set the water gracefully, beautifully and evenly on her lines, and slowly moving down the harbor attracted to the wharves and piers great crowds of people, who, anxious to see the first battleship afloat, waved a greeting with hats, handkerchiefs and umbrellas, while tugs and steamers saluted with screaming whistles the superb fighting ship of the Navy."

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week as follows: Allen F. Morrisett, Manchester (3d district), Va.; George B. Pillsbury, Tewksbury (5th district), Mass.; Lientelius Cunningham, Fairplay (6th district), Mo.; Charles M. Cameron (alternate), Butler (6th district), Mo.; Julian A. Benjamin, Garrison (at large), N. Y.

The Duke of Cambridge retires on a pension equal to his full salary as Commander-in-Chief, \$33,160.

THE NEW RIFLE SALUTE.

Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 18, 1895.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Permit me to call your attention to the discrepancy existing between your illustration in last week's issue of the "Journal," purporting to show the new rifle salute, and the copy of the amended drill regulations issued by you recently. Note the position of the barrel at right shoulder.

W. P. CLARKE.

The illustration we gave did not purport "to show the new rifle salute." It was a reproduction of a photograph showing the position of a Sergeant of the regular Army on Governor's Island in giving that salute. Accompanying it was an extract from the new Manual (par. 9) giving instructions as to the salute. Each one can decide for himself whether the position as shown in the illustration was correct.

DOCKING THE INDIANA.

Very properly, the Cramps have decided not to jeopardize the battleship Indiana by docking her at Port Royal. Mr. Charles H. Cramp, representing the firm, called on Secretary Herbert on Saturday last and informed him of the firm's decision. In discussing the matter Mr. Cramp said:

"I told the Secretary that as no heavy vessel has ever been docked at Port Royal, S. C., the firm of William Cramp's Sons could not take the responsibility of docking the Indiana there. Besides, I represented to him that the Port Royal dock has itself not yet been accepted by the United States Government. Navigation in those waters is under the circumstances not specially to be desired. Mr. Herbert recognized at once our right to use our own judgment in this matter, since the Indiana, not having been finally accepted by the Government, is still our property. So it is settled that the new government dock at Port Royal will not receive the Indiana, and this I regret personally on account of the disappointment it will cause to the good people of South Carolina. Since we must go elsewhere for a dock, the question naturally arose, where? I said to the Secretary that we are negotiating in Halifax for the dock in which the big English cruiser, the Blake, with 9,000 tons displacement, has been successfully docked five times. These negotiations are now complete, but it is probable that he will go to Halifax."

"It is not a question of propriety, but of necessity. Vessels belonging to one nation are continually docked in the docks of other nations. England has 260 coaling stations and a great number of docks all over the world, but she is already finding herself in a similar predicament to ours as to docks. The new battleships of the Magnificent class can be docked to-day in only two English docks. The nine battleships of the Resolution class were built without rolling keels on because the British docks generally were not big enough to receive them. Since then, however, it has been found necessary to add keels to these vessels to prevent their rolling, and the dilemma must be faced across the water as well as here. There is, indeed, nothing to be ashamed of in the situation, for if the Indiana goes to Canadian waters to dock, the same voyage may be made to answer for her trial trip, which is to be held shortly along the Maine coast not far from the dock proposed."

"Our lack of docks, after all," Mr. Cramp continued, "is due to no want of sagacity and earnest effort on the part of our Secretaries of the Navy, for all of them have striven to this end. Messrs. Chandler, Whitney, Tracy and Herbert—Mr. Herbert as both Secretary and chairman of the Naval Committee—have recommended appropriations for new docks and larger docks, but in vain."

"Congress should build an additional dock at League Island and alter the entrances to those already in existence. It is not that we have no docks large enough; their entrances are too small. Especially ought the entrances to the New York dry dock to be widened. In fact, in New York there should be a dock big enough to receive the big new transatlantic steamers, the Campania and Lucania and the American liners. As matters now stand the St. Paul and St. Louis, Paris and New York will all have to go abroad for their annual repairs and cleaning. If a trifling accident happened to the Campania or Lucania she would have to be partially repaired by divers and then have to re-cross the ocean to be docked."

VENTILATION FOR MONITOR VESSELS.

Important changes are to be made in vessels of the monitor type with a view to improving their ventilation. This is the result of the investigation of the ventilation of the monitor Amphitrite, which has just been concluded by a board appointed for the purpose. For some time past complaints have reached the Navy Department of the excessive heat on board this vessel, and as the ventilating systems of the other vessels of her type are similar to that which she possesses, it has been feared that when they were placed in commission the same condition would manifest itself. Secretary Herbert therefore appointed the board to inquire into this evil and to recommend a remedy. The report of the board has just reached the Department. It states that the board made a thorough examination of the ventilating system of the Amphitrite. The vessel was inspected while at anchor and the temperature of the different apartments noted. She then put to sea, and with her machinery in full operation temperatures were again taken. The ventilating apparatus of the ship was only in tolerable condition according to the board's report, and the ship's blowers could not be run at a speed greater than 250 revolutions per minute. They are badly in need of overhauling. With the vessel under a full head of steam the temperature in the fire room often ran up as high as 150° and sometimes reached the 160° mark, often causing numerous prostrations among the men. The board found that this intense heat was due to the accumulation of overheated air which had no adequate means of escape. In view of the above condition the board believes that additional ventilators in the fire and engine rooms are absolutely essential to the maintenance of reasonable temperature, and that the air-supply and exhaust pipes should be made more efficient. The board also recommends the lengthening of the air shafts of this vessel. The whole cost of the changes proposed is only \$4,100. The board is further of the opinion, says the report, that in the monitor class of vessels the quarters of the officers should be placed below the armored deck; that all obstructions to a free circulation of air in the superstructure should be removed, and that this space should be devoted to the berthing of the crew. An arrangement of this character would permit large hatches to be cut into the deck over the engine and fire rooms, which would be protected by armored gratings. Ports cut in the sides of the superstructure would add greatly to this ventilation. As the result of the board's report the Bureau of Construction and Repair is now making plans in accordance with its recommendations, with a view to improving the ventilation of the Puritan, Monadnock and Terror, as well as the Amphitrite.

CHOLERA ON THE BENNINGTON.

Official confirmation of the report announcing cholera on the Bennington has reached the Navy Department. It came to the Navy Department in the shape of a message from Rear Adm. Beardslee, commanding the Pacific station, who had received a report from Comdr. Pigman, commanding the vessel in question. The only information the Navy Department would give out on the subject is embodied in this statement: "The Bennington is on quarantine outside of the harbor of Honolulu. She has had two cases of cholera, one of which, that of W. H. Goebel, first-class apprentice, proved fatal. The Olympia arrived in Honolulu

Sept. 2. Finding cholera there, she went to Lahaina for 20 days to make repairs to condenser tubes." Navy Department officials have no fear of any spread of the disease on the Bennington. Surg. Gen. Tryon says that he has no doubt that the disease was quickly eradicated. "There is no danger of any spread of the disease," he said. "Dr. Charles T. Hibbett, the Surgeon on board the Bennington, is a careful officer and thoroughly familiar with the best methods of stamping out disease on board ship. Just as soon as the first signs of cholera appeared, the Bennington went outside of the harbor, and she is there now, according to an official report, in quarantine. Immediately upon the appearance of the disease the cases were isolated, disinfectants were liberally used, and the clothing and effects of the men afflicted with the scourge destroyed. These precautions when taken in time, as I have no doubt they were on board the Bennington, will effectually stamp out the disease. I remember when I was attached to the old Lackawanna in 1872 six members of the crew contracted cholera while on shore. Immediately upon its development we went down the Ganges River. The six cases were isolated, the whole ship was disinfected and every bit of material belonging to the sick men was burned. In the course of five or six hours every one of the sufferers was dead and their bodies were buried in the waters of the river. Our precautions were so effective that no more cases of the disease made their appearance. I am satisfied that Comdr. Pigman and Dr. Hibbett have worked together so effectively that the disease has long ere now been eradicated." Surg. Gen. Tryon is preparing new regulations for sanitation on board ship, which, when completed and approved, will be issued to the service. They are being especially prepared with a view to having a uniform method of combating diseases, such as yellow fever and cholera, which United States men-of-war are likely to be visited with when touching at foreign ports.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

Secretary Herbert has amended the Navy Regulations as follows:

Art. 738. Assistant Naval Constructors shall when practicable be detailed for service afloat in such squadrons as the Department may designate.

Art. 739. Assistant Naval Constructors detailed for sea service shall be attached to each vessel of a fleet in turn and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the flag officer commanding the fleet and by the Captain of the ship to which attached.

Art. 740. Upon joining the ship he shall make himself familiar with the plan of construction, means of interior communication, water-tight doors, ventilating apparatus, disposition of weights, coal bunkers, store rooms, quarters for officers and men, and all hull and other fittings pertaining to the Bureau of Construction and Repair. As opportunity offers he shall carefully observe and note under all conditions of service the stability, rolling, pitching, turning power, speed and all other qualities of the vessel affected by the design; also the methods of stowing and purposing of anchors and boats; of stowing and handling coal, and the condition and working of the steering gear, windlasses and other fittings.

2. He shall make quarterly reports of his observations to the Captain of the ship, who shall forward the same to the Bureau of Construction and Repair through the Commander-in-Chief, with such remarks as may be deemed necessary.

3. He shall when practicable under the direction of the Captain supervise all repairs and other work under the Bureau of Construction and Repair which may be done upon the ship in a private or foreign dock yard or establishment, shall keep the Captain informed of the progress of such work, and upon its completion shall make to him a detailed written report of the same.

4. He shall examine all foreign ships and naval establishments he may be permitted to visit, and shall make detailed reports thereon of all matters that may be of interest to the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Art. 741. He shall be assigned to quarters in accordance with his rank.

This will give the Naval Constructors opportunities for informing themselves practically respecting the merits and qualities of the ships which they may be called upon to design or alter. Heretofore the Constructors have performed all their service on shore and this change is in line of the practice now well established in the British, French and German naval services.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. N. B.—The correct date for the retirement of Capt. W. H. Boyle, 21st Inf., for age is November, 1900.

C. H. H. asks when the next vacancy in the U. S. Military Academy for the 5th District Nebraska will occur. Answer.—1897.

GYMNASIUM.—The post exchange regulations of July 25, 1895, provide, in the distribution of profits, for an allotment for the purpose of giving prizes for athletic sports.

W. B. Y.—There is no book specifically relating to the duties of all staff and non-commissioned staff officers. The Army Regulations cover a good deal of what you desire.

S. H. R.—Lieut. D. L. Brainard, 2d Cav., received his commission in 1886 (from Sergeant, Signal Corps) "as a recognition of the gallant and meritorious services rendered by him in the Arctic Expedition of 1881-1884."

MULL asks: A soldier serves five years, re-enlists, secures his discharge under G. O. No. 80, 1890, and re-enlists within the limits prescribed by G. O. No. 30, 1894; what pay does he then receive? Answer.—if a private, \$18 (\$1 retained).

A.—The next retirement for age in the infantry is that of Col. W. H. Penrose, 16th Regt., March 10, 1896. Of course there may be casualties in the mean time, but our prophetic instinct has as yet given no premonition as to what they may be.

A SUBSCRIBER, Cape Town, S. A.—The Comoro Islands or Comors are a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel between Africa and the northwest coast of Madagascar. Comoro is the largest of the islands. Casamano and Lonamencomanes we cannot locate.

H. B. R.—There will be vacancies for West Point in New York Congressional Districts as follows: 1st, 2d, 4th and 10th, in 1897; 7th, 1898; 8th, 11th and 12th, in 1899. If you need information concerning any other district you must specify it. We cannot give the general information as to all the districts vacant in a given year.

ZERO.—The "Army and Navy Journal" published two years ago a list of "Retirements on account of age in the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps, with date of transfer from the Limited to the Unlimited Retired List, compiled from Official Records. Price, 25 cents." We still have some copies left, which we can furnish if you desire.

B. F. says: "I wish to ask if there is any institution in the country in which a man can fit himself for the U. S. Army outside of the one at West Point. I would like to enter the Army, but am too old to get into West Point. I attended Mount Vernon Military Academy of Morgan Park, Ill., for two years, some years ago. Is there not a school of some sort at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.? I have seen it mentioned in the papers." Answer.—Graduation from the Military Academy insures a commission in the Army. This is not the case with any other institution. The school at Fort Leavenworth, the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth are intended for the instruction of those already officers of the Army, and no others are admitted. Eighty-three institutions of learning have been assigned to them, under an act of Congress, officers of the Army as military instructors, and the names of the three students in each institution standing highest in the military department are published each year in the official "Army Register." There are also numerous schools throughout the country which give instruction in military science. The address of some of the more prominent of these will be found in our advertising columns.

INSTRUCTION FOR OUR ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As one who has for years held the opinion that one of the chief causes of desertion and unhappiness in the Army has been due to its lack of sufficient drills and constant employment, it is a very refreshing thing to read in the current number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution no less than three different opinions to the same effect. Indeed, it has always been a mystery to many of us where the idea came from that a regular force could be properly trained in these days of progress by a couple of hours of drill or guard duty during the day, exclusive of target practice, and a very occasional march-out during the summer. As Lieut. Miller, in his essay, remarks, the exercise a soldier gets is not sufficient to keep his body in good physical condition. In what business would not the laborers deteriorate if they had so much spare time as our soldiers? It is no wonder that some of our younger officers who have been watching the British maneuvers this summer are reported as saying that "the manual and drills were performed with a snap that is conspicuous by its absence in the United States." Nor can we agree with the "Sun" in criticizing those young men for desiring the United States to send "a few Colonels of high rank approaching promotion to Europe each summer to study the methods by which great masses of troops are maneuvered." It is true that twenty-five years ago Gen. Sheridan found that there was little to be learned professionally in Europe, but times have changed greatly since then. It is also true that our present Generals have seen large bodies of troops handled, but their time of service is short. In twelve years, if my data are correct, there will hardly be an officer in service with any experience whatsoever of the Civil War. Is it not time now to begin to prepare their successors? I have seen or heard the views of a number of our officers who have watched the foreign armies, but I have yet to hear of one who was not almost dispirited when he got back at seeing the difference here and the great reforms needed.

It was a pleasant thing to have the "Journal" put itself on record the other day as believing that the officers of a regiment should be with it, if only for the effect their presence has on the men in the ranks. At present the system of college details constitutes the greatest drain on the regiments, and from what I have seen and heard Secretary of War Lamont might well revise the list. It was several years ago that a Captain of infantry reported the school to which he was detailed as having too young pupils to make his services worth while. There is still an officer wasting his time there.

A CIVILIAN COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR.

BAT. B, 4th ART., IN CAMP.

Tyngham, Mass., Sept. 12, 1895.

Bat. B, 4th Art., arrived in Tyngham, Mass., Thursday morning, Sept. 12, and filed into the camp ground a few minutes before 1 P. M. The distance between the post, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and the camping ground here was covered in nine days, and the route lay through Southbridge, Hartford, Springfield, Fairfield, Otis, and thence to Tyngham.

The battery was received with open-handed hospitality along the route, and received specially good treatment at Southbridge and Fairfield. The men and horses are in good condition, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the last few days. The march from Otis to Tyngham was a quick one, but the morning was sultry and hazy.

The camp ground is a part of the meadow where Bat. K held most of its drills and belongs to Fernside. It lies on a level stretch near the top of the same hill at the foot of which Dilleyback's Battery was in camp for six weeks earlier in the summer. The location is a pleasant one, and commands a splendid view of the northern end of the Tyngham valley, with Lee and South Lee in the distance. It is, perhaps, not so picturesque a place as Willow Glen, where Bat. K was in camp, and it lacks the abundance of water that makes the Glen a desirable camp ground, but it has the advantage of being about a mile and a half nearer the target ground.

As soon as the battery arrived preparations were made for permanent camp. Twenty-nine tents compose the quarters of the command and the officers' quarters consist of four sleeping tents and a mess tent. The command consists of 50 men, 55 horses, 4 guns, 4 caissons and 2 supply wagons. Capt. Edw. Field is in command, with J. C. W. Brooks as 1st Lieutenant, E. M. Blake 2d Lieutenant, and T. B. Lamoreux 3d Lieutenant and Quartermaster. Lieut. Blake reported from detached service and joined the battery at Springfield. He is due for promotion at the next session of Congress, and, in fact, is at present performing the duties of a 1st Lieutenant.

The second day out one of the supply wagons broke down, causing a delay of about an hour. About a mile below the entrance to the camp ground the same wagon came very near having a more serious accident. While coming down a rather steep pitch in a narrow portion of the road, the wheels slipped over the edge of the embankment and nothing but a heavy post of a strong fence prevented the whole thing from rolling down the bank for fully 20 feet. For a few minutes it looked as if the wagon, horses and baggage must go down, but the post luckily was strong enough to hold it, thus preventing what might have been a serious accident. A detachment was sent out to prop it up, and before very long the wagon was safely landed in camp.

The guidon of Bat. B bears a very interesting ornament. Half way up the shaft is a band of silver, inscribed with the names of 25 battles in which Bat. B, 4th Art., U. S. A., was engaged. Among them are Buena Vista, 1847, which heads the list, Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and, last of all, Appomattox Court House in 1865. There is also a list of minor engagements.

This battery is here especially for target practice, and so its stay will be somewhat shorter than Capt. Dilleyback's. The firing will be on Bear Mountain, and those hills will once more reverberate to the report of guns. The officers expect to break camp on Monday, Sept. 23, though possibly the start for home will be made on Saturday, Sept. 21.

H. C., Jr.

OUR TROOPS AT ST. FRANCIS BARRACKS.

The Florida "Times-Union" publishes a long article on the "Soldiers of Uncle Sam," which it commences with this introduction:

"It does seem strange to me that folks will not do all possible to retain the United States troops in this city," remarked a gentleman to the correspondent this morning. "Oh, I don't know. Why?" ventured another citizen. "When one considers the beauty of location and the soft snap they enjoy," interposed another. Then the subject became general. "Why, there's the officers; they get from us citizens all their clothes, what they eat, houses to live in, horses, and, in fact, all a man needs." "And a good fat salary for doing nothing," put in another. "Gentlemen, I have not interrupted you," said an attentive listener, "but let me tell you something. I've never served in the Army, yet I have given much time to calculating how the officers and enlisted men live and what the Government pays and provides them with. Now, gentlemen, I'm going to tell you what I have found out." The party filed into Genovar's to smoke and listen."

Then follows a discussion of the pay of officers, the dubious character of officers, the enlisted man's pay and provender, and the article concludes as follows:

"What are the 'mothers' of the companies?" was asked. "The 'mothers' are the 1st Sergeants, and in O'Hara's Battery you will find a gallant veteran, Sergt. Michael Hayes, who attends to the men, not as a mother, but as a mother who takes pride in the behavior of her children. The same is 1st Sergt. Edward Grant, of Platt's Battery. These men know the men by name in the dark, know their habits, hear their talk from the 'company lawyer to the grape-vine sensationalist.' Their duty Sergeants and the Corporals also understand the 1st Sergeants and the men of their squads. To these men are the commanders ready to teach what they don't know and correct them for doing things not in discipline when they know better."

"They are always alive to the fact that 'all inferiors are required to obey strictly, and to execute with alacrity and good faith the lawful orders of the superiors appointed over them.' That military justice is to be exercised with firmness but with kindness and justice to inferiors."

The officers are Col. Bainbridge, his Adjutant, 1st Lieut. Charles T. Menoher, who is the executive officer. The Quartermaster and Commissary, 1st Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, is responsible for all regimental and post property. The Sergeant Major, Frederick Semple, the Adjutant's right-hand man, as is also the Quartermaster Sergeant, Edward McLarney, to the Quartermaster. The Commissary Sergeant, Malachy Foley, has charge of the commissary, and each are selected for superiority of knowledge in their respective callings, as they must be men thoroughly informed.

"The organization of a band is an important adjunct to a regiment and comes directly under the Adjutant's supervision, who looks to the chief musician, who receives the highest pay of any man in the Army, not a commissioned officer. Richard Rehmeltz fills this important office. He is assisted by principal Musicians Otto Arndt and Max Riese, who march the band the same as does the 1st Sergeant in a battery. The hours for training the musicians are frequent, and the delights given a garrison and a civilian community are most valuable. The pay of the musicians varies according to their ability.

"1st Lieut. (Bvt. Capt.) Charles W. Hobbs, 1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson and 2d Lieut. Edward P. O'Hearn are the battery officers present.

"Sergt. Daniel G. Caldwell is the chief medical officer, who has one of the best-equipped hospitals in the Army. His hospital steward is Daniel F. Miller, who has subordinate to him an efficient corps of men in training for stewardships. Sergt. George Anderson, an ancient veteran, and who took the field at first as an officer of Indiana volunteers and followed it up in the regular Army, is charged with the cleanliness of the garrison grounds, in which he is aided by every man in the command."

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

The military court at present engaged in sifting the charges entered against Lieut. W. H. Cowles, ex-post Quartermaster 16th Inf., for alleged neglect of duty is still in session here. The published evidence thus far given seems to bear out the predominant belief in the innocence of Lieut. Cowles that prevails here. The principal witness for the prosecution, a self-confessed criminal, who violated all Masonic ties in perjuring himself while testifying against a brother Mason, has disappeared very mysteriously. The aspect of this case has considerably changed since the sentence of ex-Sergt. Granlee, Q. M. Department, was announced. The accepted version of the case as it now stands can justly be stated as the plot a confessed criminal concocted to cover his own malfeasance. The coal combine employing the above-mentioned individual had a quarterly inspection of its records of moneys expended. An item was discovered entered therein which revealed the alleged expenditure of nearly \$3,000 received from the United States for coal supposed to have been delivered at Fort Douglas. The bookkeeper, when questioned concerning this entry, informed the coal magnates that in the capacity of cashier he had paid a fraction of this money to Sergt. Granlee and another enlisted man, and had pocketed the remainder himself. This division of spoils was made, he stated, because the amount of coal representing this sum of money had never been delivered at the fort, and consequently was a little "side issue" so far as the coal contractors and the United States were concerned. The belief in Salt Lake City now credits this employee of the coal combine with stealing from his employers the entire sum of money alleged to have been divided with Granlee and others and of keeping the amount himself, dividing with no person, as he claims he did. When discovered, he concocted the plausible story of collusion with these enlisted men at Fort Douglas. His actions subsequent to the Granlee court martial seem to confirm this conclusion and cannot fail to have a favorable effect on the case now under consideration.

Capt. W. C. McFarland left Fort Douglas for Philadelphia on Friday, Sept. 6. He visits his mother at the latter place, where she is now suffering from a severe illness. Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, recently relieved as professor of military science at the University of Texas, was assigned to Co. E upon his return to Fort Douglas. It cannot be said that another officer in the 16th Inf. is better regarded by officers and men than Lieut. B. B. Buck. His absence has decreased none of his popularity. The reservoir at present in process of construction here may be completed before the 16th gets that long-looked-for change of station. Every company in the regiment has completed 10 days' "pick-and-shovel exercise" on the stubborn ground and there remains considerable hard work to be done yet. The old cry of "Soldier, will you work?" has no significance when applied to the 16th. The Krug-Jorgensen rifle may have rust on, but our picks and shovels, never! Capt. Morrison, commanding Co. D, is at present encamped about a mile and a half east of the post in the Wasatch Range, directing the efforts of his command on the new water-works. Lieut. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer arrived at Fort Douglas from Soda Springs, Idaho, during the week. The failing health of Mrs. Palmer made a temporary change of climate necessary and the vacation of a month proved beneficial.

FORT MONROE, VA.

It is rumored that it was discovered during the recent attempt at a trial of the battleship Texas last week, that the heat in the fire room was almost unbearable, the difficulty being imperfect ventilation, similar to that on the Raleigh and Amphitrite. The official trial will be deferred until cool weather. The Richmond Locomotive Works have 35 picked men on board to fire the boilers and run the engines in order to earn the premium for an excess of 9,000 horse-power. On the recent trial a slight breakage was made, which required the ship to return to the Roads, the necessary repairs being done by the mechanics on board.

Adm. Bruce, with a number of vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, is expected to arrive in Hampton Roads during this week, when the post will be enlivened as it always is by the presence of war vessels, with their officers and sailors.

The artesian well is slowly but surely getting down to where water may be expected, and it is hoped that by the end of another month the prospects for a better water supply at the post will be much better than now. Mr. Joseph G. Fulton, wagon and forage master in the Q. M. Department of the post, is away attending the annual encampment of the G. A. R. and the ceremonies attending the opening of the Chickamauga National Park Gen. Charles J. Anderson, Adjt. Gen. of Virginia, and Lieut. J. T. Knight, 3d Cav., on duty with the National Guard at Richmond, spent Sunday at the post. Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d Art., was at the post on a short visit last week from Washington Barracks. The Artillery School Baseball Club won game yesterday from the Fox Hill team at the Soldiers' Home, score, 29 to 11. The team has been somewhat weakened lately by the absence of Lieut. Krayenbuhl, 2d Art., and Pvt. Shultz, Bat. B, 4th Art. Lieut. Krayenbuhl will play with the team again in a short time, but Shultz is on the usual three months' furlough, and at its expiration will take his discharge, and will then play both football and baseball with the Hampton people. Our team will play game to-morrow with the sailors from the Texas.

Everything at the post is in a quiet condition, the usual drill, parade and recitations being the only duty now being performed. The engineer department is at work preparing the new works for the new disappearing carriages. This necessitated the cutting away of some of the concrete lately put in position. The site for the mortar battery, just in front of the cemetery, is being prepared for this much-needed fortification, and it will not be much longer before this, as well as the new redoubts, will be ready for drill, instruction and practice.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Col. Charles M. Terrill, Paym., paid the troops at the post last week. This is his last official visit, for the new law of paying the troops through the company commanders goes into effect the 1st of the month, which does away with the monthly trips from post to post of the Paymasters. Fort Hancock, Tex., has been ordered abandoned. It is now garrisoned by a troop of the gallant 7th Cav., who will hail the change with delight, as it is very desolate and isolated. Dr. Francis Winter, stationed at Hancock, has been ordered to Fort Grant, Ariz., to report for duty at that post.

Dr. Charles E. B. Flagg, who is now on duty at Angel Island, Cal., relieves Dr. Winter at Fort Hancock until the order of abandoning the post is carried out.

It is rumored in El Paso that Lieut. Thomas Corcoran, 7th Cav., will ere long lead to the altar one of El Paso's society belles.

Col. Henry W. Lawton, Inspr. Gen. Department, with headquarters at Denver, arrived at the post this week and has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Parker.

The work of inspecting the troops has been very thorough and efficient. Thursday the command passed in field service, marching to East El Paso, a distance of about five miles, and returning to the post late in the afternoon. Drills, parades and inspection have been the order of the week. Col. Lawton leaves to-day for San Antonio, Tex.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The following officers are on duty at Fort Leavenworth. We arrange them in the order in which they appear in the directory, giving their local addresses:

Post-Chaplain G. Robinson, post Chaplain; Capts. J. A. Irons, H. S. Foster, 20th Inf.; W. Baird, 6th Cav.; Lt. Lieut. E. H. Webber, Capts. H. B. Moon, J. B. Rodman, 20th Inf.; W. H. Carter, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Col. L. Wheaton, 22d Inf.; Capt. J. M. Banister, Med. Dept.; Maj. W. B. McCaskill, 20th Inf.; Capts. J. B. Kerr, W. Stanton, 6th Cav.; J. C. Dent, A. Reynolds, F. D. Sharp, J. F. Huston, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. B. Paddock, 2d Lieut. R. L. Howe, 6th Cav.; Capt. J. S. Rodgers, 1st Lieuts. H. G. Hill, R. Alford, Adjt. J. F. Morrison, R. Q. M., 20th Inf.; G. H. Sands, 2d Lieut. H. P. Howard, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. F. R. Day, W. P. Burnham, 2d Lieuts. C. C. Smith, W. Chase, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Wilson, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. G. C. Burnard, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. T. H. Moody, 2d Inf.; U. G. Worrell, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. T. H. Chapman, A. D. Nix, 20th Inf.; W. F. Lippit, Jr., Med. Dept.; George H. Estes, 20th Inf.

School—Capts. F. G. Hodgson, Q. M. Dept.; W. D. Beach, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Carl Reichman, 9th Inf.; Col. H. S. Hawkins, Capt. H. A. Greene, 20th Inf.; Lieut. Col. S. S. Summer, 6th Cav.; Capt. A. L. Wagner, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Penrose, 11th Inf.; Maj. J. T. Haskell, 24th Inf.; Col. De Witt, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. N. P. Phister, 1st Inf.; A. L. Mills, 1st Cav.; Lieut. Col. J. N. Andrews, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. T. F. Schley, 23d Inf.; G. D. Guyer, 16th Inf.; J. Price, P. E. Marquart, 24th Inf.; G. H. B. Smith, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. C. J. Stevens, 9th Cav.; J. P. Finley, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. J. Frazier, 19th Inf.; G. F. White, 20th Inf.; Capt. 1st Lieut. T. H. Slavens, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. H. Muir, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieuts. W. H. Smith, 10th Cav.; J. T. Kerr, 17th Inf.; E. Hubert, 8th Inf.; J. M. Stotsenberg, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. F. Tompkins, 7th Cav.; W. M. Crofton, 18th Inf.; J. F. Madden, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. N. Hughes, 13th Inf.

FORT RILEY, KAN.

Mrs. Turrill and daughter, Miss Marion, left on Sept. 16 for Denver, where the latter will attend school at Wolfe Hall. Mrs. Turrill will return after a few weeks' visit in Denver and vicinity. Lieut. Supice, 2d Cav., has returned from a short visit in Kansas City. The first entertainment by the Fort Riley Minstrel and Comedy Co. was given in the mess hall on Sept. 12. A varied programme was presented, beginning with the minstrel performance proper. The funds taken in will be for the benefit of the Kriegs League.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hartman, 1st Cav., left on Sept. 10 after a pleasant visit to the latter's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Ward, 1st Cav. Miss Gertrude Wallace, of Evanston, Ill., is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Harrison, as is also Miss Helen West, of New York. A baseball game between the artillery and 2d Cav., nines took place Sept. 14, resulting in a victory for the latter, to the score of 16 to 15.

The weather during the week from Sept. 7 to 14 has been the warmest of the season. From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. each day the mercury ran up to from 90° to 98°. The nights, however, have been cool.

About 15 children of the garrison started to school at Junction City on Monday, Sept. 16. Of this number six or eight went into the high school and the remainder into the grammar grades. The picnic wagon takes them in and brings them home.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

A brilliant german was given at Assinnibone on Sept. 5 under direction of Lieut. M. H. Barnum, 10th Cav., Adjt., who showed great skill in the management. Many of the figures were wholly original with him and novel. The regimental service of the 10th Cav. cannot be surpassed in the Army, so the supper table was superb. The repast was in keeping. The following visitors were present: Maj. Francis Moore, 5th Cav., Inspr. Gen.; Lieut. W. T. Wilder, 25th Inf., Fort Buford; also Lieut. L. J. Fleming, post Adjt. of Fort Buford. The young lady visitors were the Misses Marmaduke, of Sweet Springs, Mo. The favors were in the greatest profusion. For the ladies there were cross sabers, silver studs, fans, butterflies, spiders, tea dishes, bell bracelets, bonbons, Chinese images, Japanese dolls, slippers, pincushions, brass buttons. For the gentlemen there were violet, pipes, ash trays, bonbons, China baskets, paper snakes, peacock feathers, flags, silver pins and silver pen-wipes, and the list may not be complete. The beau and bell prizes were borne away by Lieut. J. B. McDonald and Mrs. Charles H. Grierson, respectively.

WILLETS POINT, L. I.

Pvt. John Cleary, Co. A, U. S. Engrs., is to be tried for raving around the post with a loaded Krug-Jorgensen rifle and trying to shoot Sergt. Newman. Cleary had a political argument with the Sergeant. The private became excited and attempted to strike the Sergeant, but was prevented from doing so by several other soldiers. He then swore he would shoot Newman. He rushed to the 1st Sergeant's office and took six loaded cartridges from the locker in which they were kept. Then, gun in hand, he started to find Newman. He was stopped by two soldiers, and the rifle was taken from him. He was then locked up in the guardhouse. He is believed to have been crazed with drink.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

The band of the 3d U. S. Cav., from Jefferson Barracks, received many compliments during its recent visit to Boston with Assoc. Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar of St. Louis. The Boston "Globe" said: "One of the principal features of the division was the 3d U. S. Cav. Band from Jefferson Barracks, Mo. These regulars marched with an ease and precision that caught every eye along the route, while the sweetness and novelty of their quicksteps pleased the ear already tired with a surfeit of Sousa music." The Boston "Post" says: "It won more applause than any other of the 132 bands in the march." The Chicago "Tribune" describes it as "the best band of the division, if not of the whole parade," and the Boston "Standard" says it "created much favorable comment."

September 21, 1895.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

47

pression than place. Col. I wish to have the idea often of either the company or the brigade. Every danger of that stamp could be them."

that company until April school of the general super- construction or responsibility is absolute- nization; members of the expects the considered as dead or dead performance of its- tment. Ab Co. A, has helmeless, re-

whatever that week, but whose place was taken and use duty was performed by a man who was not a member of either the company or the brigade.

There is no excuse for any member of a National Guard unit breaking open his locker at the armory to get his uniform on the plea that his keys have been lost or left behind. Every janitor of an armory is supplied with master key, and an application made to him is all that is required to have a locker opened, and breaking open a locker under such circumstances is a willful destruction of State property.

A private in the 12th N. Y. during the past week broke open his locker on the ground that he forgot his keys were very justly brought to book by Lieut. Col. McSweeney Butt, who had him arrested for his offense. Although the Colonel later concluded not to press the charge in consideration of the man's good service, it promises to hold with the next man caught in a like offense.

Under the supervision of Capt. J. A. H. Dressell, Instr.

Rifle Practice, the armory rifle range of the 13th N. Y. now open for practice. The practice the first evening proved particularly successful. The Captain had procured a specially prepared ammunition, which proved absolutely accurate, while very little noise or smoke resulted.

This feature is particularly valuable, especially when it is considered that a test was made in which 40 shots were fired as rapidly as possible, at the conclusion of which it was found that the ring did not create enough smoke to interfere with the shooters in any way. In former seasons the accumulation of smoke and gas in the armory range proved a great detriment to practice. The 13th seems to be redeeming itself as a shooting organization, and we take hold of this important practice with a will.

COMING EVENTS.

Sept. 23.—Smoker of Co. F, 22d N. Y.
Sept. 25.—Rifle competitions Connecticut N. G. at Niantic.
Sept. 26.—Reunion 23d Massachusetts Regt. at Ipswich.
Sept. 30.—Convention of Medical Officers New York Guard New York City.
Oct. 4.—Match of 4th Brigade N. Y. at Tonawanda.
Oct. 4.—State of Co. G, 22d N. Y.
Oct. 5.—Match of 3d Brigade N. Y. at Rensselaerwyck.
Oct. 10.—State match rifle competition and 1st and 2d Brigade matches at Creedmoor.
Oct. 15.—Convention of military wheelmen New York City.

Imperial Beer
is the beer of beers
—full of purity—
without impurity.

Any first-class grocer will supply you, or address,

Beadleston & Woerz,
Empire Brewery, N. Y. City.

Crew Propellers
AND
Marine Propulsion.

By I. MCKIM CHASE.

8vo, cloth, \$3.00.
31 Full Page Plates.

John Wiley & Sons,
53 E. 10th Street, New York.

CAMERAS
ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

The Henry Clay Series, 4 Styles.
The Waterbury Series, 3 Styles.

For descriptive manuals of both Series,
The Scoville & Adams Co. of New York,
423 BROOME STREET.

Send 35 cents for a copy of The Photographic Times,
containing about 100 handsome illustrations.

THOMAS C. ORNDORFF,
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR,
131 Central St., Worcester, Mass.,
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE



MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT,
Adopted by the United States Army,
Navy and the National Guard.

KANE'S PENNINGTON HOT AIR ENGINE.
Same Power as on Motor Cycles,
MARINE and STATIONARY.
4 Horse Power weighs 50 lbs.
Stamps for Catalogue.
THOS. KANE & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Oct. 16.—Adjutant General's match at Creedmoor, N. Y.
Oct. 16.—Sociable of Co. E, 22d N. Y., at armory.
Oct. 17.—Governor's match at Creedmoor, N. Y.
Nov. 15.—Joint athletic games Co. B, 12th N. Y., and Xavier A. A. at armory.
Jan. 15, 1896.—Annual convention National Guard Association of New York in Albany.

It has grown up with the country for 40 years. COOK'S EXTRA DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE has been a household word.

Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS is known all over the world as the great regulator of the digestive organs.

MARRIED.

COX—PAUL.—At Kittery, Maine, Sept. 5, 1895, Mr. H. E. Cox, son of J. E. Cox, carpenter U. S. N., to Miss Minnie E. Paul.

HANDLER—FLETCHER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1895, Mr. William Handler to Miss Bertha N. Fletcher, daughter of Joseph B. Fletcher, carpenter U. S. N.

STOGSDALL—BLOSSOM.—At Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9, 1895, Lieut. Ralph R. Stogsdall, 4th U. S. Inf., to Miss Nellie Blossom wife of Daniel Wiegand, U. S. A., retired, aged 64 years.

WOODRUFF—MILLS.—At Madison, N. J., Lieut. Col. E. C. Woodruff, U. S. A., retired, to Miss Elizabeth Wilder Mills.

DIED.

CLARKE.—At Fort Reno, O. T., Sept. 10, 1895, Sudie Robertson Clarke, wife of Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, Adj't. 10th Inf.

JANEWAY.—At Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1895, the Rev. Thomas Leiper Janeaway, D. D., LL. D., aged 91 years.

WIEGAN.—At College Point, L. I., Sept. 12, 1895, Jane, U. S. A., retired, aged 64 years.

SIMPSON.—At Fort Adams, R. I., Sept. 18, 1895, Laura Lee, beloved wife of Lieut. William A. Simpson, 2d Art.

PREVOST.—Sept. 14, at Greenville, Greene County, N. Y., aged 82 years, Theodore Louis Prevost, son of Maj. Augustine Prevost and grandson of Maj. Gen. Augustine Prevost, both of the British Army.

WOODHULL.—At Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 19, 1895, Mrs. Ellen F. Woodhull, widow of Comdr. Maxwell Woodhull, U. S. N., and sister of the late Rear Adm. Charles H. Poor, U. S. N.

As a specific against Dyspepsia, as a tonic and for mixing in drinks, nothing superior to BOKER'S BITTERS.

**THE SECRET
OF A
BEAUTIFUL
SKIN
IS FOUND IN
CUTICURA
SOAP**

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

A NEW ERA IN BOOK-SELLING.
BRENTANO'S, 31 UNION SQUARE, announce an important change of price. Hereafter they will sell books at Sweeping Reductions from Publishers' prices. Paper novels at 5, 10, 15, 18, 25 and 33 cents. Send for list.
FRENCH BOOKS.

BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Sq.

**LIBERTY
BEER
ORIGINALLY
AMERICAN
BREW CO.
ROCHESTER, N.Y.
THE FINEST AMERICAN
BOTTLED BEER.
ALSO IMPORTED
KAISER, PILSEN,
GULMBACH, ERLANGER,
AUGUSTINER, MUENCHEN,
FRANKENBRAU AND
NUERNBERGER BEER.**

TRADE H MARK

FOR SALE AT ALL HOTELS AND GROCERIES.

FR. HOLLENDER & CO.

115-119 ELM ST., NEW YORK, SOLE AGENTS.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited,
The Largest Manufacturers of
**PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS and CHOCOLATES**
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great
**INDUSTRIAL and FOOD
EXPOSITIONS
IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.**



Caution: In view of the imitation of the labels and packages of our goods, consumers should make sure that our place of manufacture, namely, Dorchester, Mass., is printed on each package.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD., DORCHESTER, MASS.



A "portrait of a gentleman" in negligee shirt, showing his Scientific Suspenders from the front.

You can see at a glance their advantage over the old style sprawling strap, round shoulder, trouser stretching style.

Scientific Suspenders

This is how they look at back. They keep the shoulders square; don't show at side of vest or coat; don't "bag" the trousers; don't strain, pull, nor bind in any position of the body.

For sale by leading dealers; or sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price—50c. to \$2.00.
Scientific Suspender Co., Ltd., Buffalo, N. Y.



NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

New York, Southampton, Bremen.
Fast Express Steamers.

I. Cabin, \$60 and upward, according to location.
II. Cabin, \$45 and \$50.
Round trip, \$95 and \$100.

Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 am Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 am
Havel, Tues., Sept. 24, 9 am Lahe, Tues., Oct. 8, 7 am
Kaiser W. II, Sept. 26, 5 am Elbe, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 am
Aller, Tues., Oct. 1, 8 am Spree, Tues., Oct. 15, 5 am

Passenger booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICH'S & CO.,
2 Bowring Green, N. Y.

H. H. UPHAM & CO.,
MEMORIAL TABLETS,
54 South Fifth Ave., NEW YORK.

NEW MANUAL OF ARMS.

THE ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL has just issued the order adopting a new Manual of Arms for the Army in a small pamphlet, uniform with the Drill Regulations. The new manual is to be substituted for the manual of arms in the Drill Regulations, paragraphs 49 to 160, pages 25 to 54. The position of carry arms and commands for coming to or from the same will be omitted from other parts of the regulations wherever occurring, and there are numerous other changes. These and the changes in the manual of guard duty are shown in the pamphlet we publish. It will be sent by mail prepaid for 10 cents on application to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Bennett Building, New York City.

HATFIELD & SONS,
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
239 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.
 LEADING STYLES FOR CIVILIAN DRESS AND CORRECT TASTE IN UNIFORMS.
 "Leaders Are Few; Followers Are Many."

C. A. ANDERSON & SON,
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
 Leading Styles for Civilian Dress,
 No. 34 East 20th Street,
 NEAR BROADWAY, NEW YORK.